

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 53.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1833.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign \$.50
Per month, Foreign 5.75
Per year, Foreign 5.00
Per year, Foreign 8.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY,
Attorney at Law, P. O. Box
199, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,
Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kahumahu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
Attends all Courts of the
Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,
Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, 57, 59,
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.
Dentist.
Alakea Street, Between Hotel and
Beretania Streets.

Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

W. C. ACHI & CO.
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
We will buy or sell Real Estate in all
parts of the group. We will sell prop-
erties on reasonable commissions.
Office: No 10 West King Street.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.
Importers and Commission
Merchants.
SAN FRANCISCO, AND HONOLULU,
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,
General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-
lands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,
Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

M. Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke,
LEWERS & COOKE,
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials, Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sails,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN
Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,
Machinery of every description
made to order.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,
Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,
Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

HEADS
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-
writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Pen-
manship, Drawing, all the English branches
and everything pertaining to business for
full six months. We have 16 teachers and
give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering
Has been established under a thoroughly
qualified instructor. The course is thor-
oughly practical. Send for circular.
C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges
from the Primary Organs, in either sex
(acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and
Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from
mercury. Sold in boxes, 4, 6, each, by
all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,
The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug
Company, Lincoln, England.

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WILL AID IRELAND

Parliament's Appropriation for
Developing Resources.

INTERIOR TO BE OPENED UP

Delayed Ocean Vessel Ar-
rives in Port.

Did President Lincoln Propose
Paying Indemnity to South-
ern States?

LONDON, July 9.—In the House of
Commons today, in the course of a dis-
cussion of the Irish estimates, Gerald
Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland,
after a fierce attack by Timothy Healy
on the Irish Board of Works, made a
statement as to the manner in which
the Government proposed to expend the
£500,000 voted by Parliament last year
for the development of the resources of
Ireland.

"The scheme," said the Chief Sec-
retary, "proposes the construction of
light railways through the congested
districts of North Donegal and to open
up by means of steamboats and coaches
a new tourist route across the west of
Ireland. A steamer service a hundred
miles up the Shannon will begin on the
1st of August, while other lines of
steamers and coaches will connect the
Killarney district with Connemara."
Then occurred a curious scene. The
Nationalists, who had been previously
abusing the Government for its wanton
disregard of Ireland, arose, one after
the other, and effusively thanked Ger-
ald Balfour for the broad and gener-
ous manner in which he had dealt with
the problem, all admitting that he had
done the best possible with the funds
at his command.

DELAYED SPREE IN PORT.
Damage to Machinery Rendered
Her Helpless.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The North
German Lloyd steamer Spree, Captain
Meier, which sailed from New York on
June 26th for Bremen via Cherbourg,
and which should have arrived there
on July 4th, reached here today in tow
of the British steamer Maine, from
Philadelphia for London. All the
Spree's passengers and crew are well.
The delay was caused by the crack-
ing of her crank shaft on July 2d, while
550 miles off the coast of Ireland. The
sea was calm at the time of the acci-
dent, and the Spree drifted until 8:30
p. m. July 5th, when the Maine hove in
sight and steamed close to the North
German Lloyd vessel. The captain of
the Spree sent one of his boats to the
Maine, and arrangements were made
to tow the disabled steamer to this
port.

There was no excitement, and the
passengers enjoyed themselves as best
they could under the circumstances.
The passengers will be landed and for-
warded by special trains and boats to
their destinations.

CURIOS EVIDENCE.

Claim That Lincoln Contemplated
Purchasing Slaves' Freedom.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 11.—Henry
Watterson publishes in the Courier-Jour-
nal tomorrow morning an elaborate re-
ply to Judge Reagan's denial that Mr. Lin-
coln contemplated payment for the slaves
under certain conditions, and that he
said to Mr. Stephens: "Let me write
'Union' at the top of this page and you
may write below it whatever you please."
Mr. Watterson sustains his position by
profuse documentary evidence. He
quotes Mr. Stevens' account of the For-
tress Monroe conference and produces a
joint resolution, prepared by Mr. Lincoln,
to provide that indemnity for the slaves
be contemplated. He cites several cred-
ible witnesses, all of whom declare, as
Mr. Watterson declares himself, that Mr.
Stephens did make the statement ascribed
to him.

In closing Mr. Watterson says: "Mr.
Watterson regrets that Judge Reagan
has seen fit to recur to a question he
thought was settled. He was surprised
by the passage in Judge Reagan's Nash-
ville address, but he concluded that it
was an issue which, aside from keep-
ing ungracious to a fraternal occasion,
cannot, in the nature of the case, be very
agreeable as a retrospection or profitable
as a subject of present discussion. The
existence of Judge Reagan in keeping it
alive and urging a review which is con-
tradicted by the best and amplest testi-
mony leaves him no other alternative.
He is just as free from any just accusa-
tion of a purposeful misreport of any
southern aspect of the history of the war
as Judge Reagan is himself, but he has
no personal motive, as Judge Reagan
has, for making a special plea in behalf
of any particular view. It is a fact that
within less than 60 days of its total en-
courage the Confederacy might have made
honorable and advantageous terms of
peace on the basis of the restoration of
the Union, and it is a fact that commis-
sioners sent to Fortress Monroe refused
to treat on any other terms than the re-
cognition of the independence of the Con-
federacy."

"Whether it was best to let the col-
lapse come is another matter. That it
was coming was in point of fact im-
minent and well known in official circles
at Richmond. That within less than 60
days it actually came is history. Whether it

was best for the Confederate President
and authorities to take time by the fur-
lock and, with a full knowledge of the
impending disaster before their eyes to
seek some other settlement than that of
the impossible recognition of the inde-
pendence of the Confederacy, or to leave
the bottom literally drop from the tub,
the Confederate armies at the mercy of
Grant and Sherman, the Confederate cap-
ital abandoned and the Confederate Gov-
ernment in flight, belong to a chapter of
speculative philosophy which we do not
care at present to explore."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT.

Distinctly Anti-British Policy to Be
Developed.

BERLIN, July 10.—The main busi-
ness of serious import to be transacted
during Emperor William's visit to the
Czar will be the formation of a distinct
understanding between Russia and
Germany in regard to a frankly anti-
British policy in the Orient, especially
in connection with Japan and China,
and in the event of possible complica-
tions arising from the critical situation
in India Emperor William will pledge
himself to systematically support Rus-
sian interests in that part of the world,
a policy which in the main is approved
by Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial
Chancellor, and which, it is hoped,
will further isolate Great Britain.

Russia, on her part, is to promise the
weight of her influence in favor of Ger-
many in the event of annexation plans
in Samoa and elsewhere maturing.
The Emperor hopes, notwithstanding
the natural curiosity of France, to bring
out of this program, that an-
tente with the French and the p-
in most cases will also be possible.
is owing to this outspoken anti-B-
program, the outlines of which were
sketched at the meeting between Em-
peror William and the Czar at Ham-
burg in 1896, that His Majesty deems it
to show a great deal of reserve in re-
gard to Queen Victoria's Jubilee, the
attitude of the German Embassy in
London during the festival was of the
same order. It was on this subject
that Emperor William and Baron
Marschall, on Bismarck's day, some-
times, and this led to his hastened
On the occasion of the recent visit of
Prince Hohenlohe and Baron von Bu-
low to Prince Bismarck, this matter
was discussed at some length, and it
was said that the ex-Chancellor in-
dorsed the program.

Further developments of the Cabinet
crisis will be postponed until His Maj-
esty's return from St. Petersburg. It is
probable that Prince Hohenlohe will
remain in office until the fall, at least.

WOULD BUY UNION PACIFIC.
Government to Net a Round Sum
by the Transaction.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Govern-
ment Director Coombs, of Boston, ar-
rived in this city today and had a con-
ference with the President and Attor-
ney General, which it is now expected
will lead to the saving to the Govern-
ment of at least \$15,000,000. Coombs'
mission is to prevent the consumma-
tion of the sale of the Union Pacific
road to the Reorganization Committee,
as contemplated under an arrangement
made by the last administration during
its last days.

Coombs is spokesman for a syndicate
of English stockholders of the road
who do not think they will have suf-
ficient protection under the arrange-
ment. They stand ready to make a bid
which will net to the Nation the
amount named above the price set for
the property by the Reorganization
Committee. During the conference
Coombs stated the situation of the com-
pany as it now is and impressed in
the minds of the President and Attor-
ney General how much good there is in
the plan proposed by the Englishmen.

As a result of his statements the
President has promised that nothing
will be done to carry out the plans un-
til the Coombs men have a chance to
submit in detail their plan. It is un-
derstood that in case the English capi-
talists are successful in getting the Union
Pacific foreclosure comes up, make such
a bid that they may secure that road
and operate them in conjunction as one
line. Coombs was at his summer home
in the Adirondacks when the statement
of the plan was submitted to him and
he came on at once to prevent the con-
summation of previously made plans,
which would prevent the new arrange-
ment going through.

TO COMPLETE CANAL.

Some Hopes of Working Panama

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Journal's
Washington correspondent wires that
France and Great Britain have invited
the United States to join them in the
completion of the Panama Canal. It is
estimated that the canal can be com-
pleted for \$100,000,000.

Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who has
represented the interests of the Pana-
ma Canal Company in the United
States ever since the palmy days of De-
Lesseps' extravagances and the gross
corruption of the canal ring in Paris,
called upon President McKinley today
in company with Secretary Long, who
acted as his introducer, if not his in-
dorse.

It is not understood that Appleton
has done more yet than present a brief
argument against the feasibility of the
Nicaragua Canal, and to show the ben-
efit which would come to the United
States by having huge contracts for
construction work thrown into the
hands of American contractors.

You may hunt the world over and
you will not find another medicine
equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel com-
plaints. It is pleasant, safe and reli-
able. For sale by all druggists and de-
penders, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for
Hawaiian Islands.

NO ANSWER YET

Foreign Relations Committee Con-
sidering Treaty.

REPORT TO BE PRINTED IN FULL

Minister Hoshi Sends Re-
ply to Sherman.

Said to be Not as Amiable as Was
Expected—Ex Queen Leaves
for New York.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Senate
Committee on Foreign Relations will take
up the Hawaiian annexation treaty to-
morrow, and will make a favorable re-
port on the matter in a few days. There
will be, however, no effort to press the
treaty to consideration this summer. It
is the intention to make the report on the
treaty most extensive, and to print it for
the information of Senators, who wish
to see on what grounds the administra-
tion wishes to press annexation at this
time. It is understood that the report
will be full, setting forth the views of
Secretary Sherman and the Cabinet, and
will be used as a basis for the annexation
speeches during the next session.

The friends of the annexation treaty
on the Foreign Relations Committee hope
to be authorized to report a ratification
resolution at their meeting next Wednes-
day, but it is by no means certain that
an agreement will be reached as soon.

Hawaiian Minister Hatch expressed to
Assistant Secretary Day, by direction of
his Government, an earnest hope that
the ratification of the annexation treaty
would be expedited, which was the di-
plomatic way of telling the United States
that efforts should be made by the Ex-
ecutive to have the Senate act at once.
Japan is very much wrought up over
the settlement of the indemnity demanded,
and her insistence that she must have
adequate satisfaction for the summary
abrogation of her treaty rights by the
treaty of annexation, which she will re-
sist in her second protest, are matters
which will consume much time. The recall
of Minister Hoshi is regarded at the State
Department as one of the probabilities in
the situation.

Minister Hoshi called at the State De-
partment today and had an interview
with the Assistant Secretary. This is the
first time the Minister has been to the
State Department since he filed the pro-
test against the Hawaiian annexation
treaty.
The Japanese Minister has received late
advice from both Hawaii and from home
which show that negotiations relative
to the differences between the two Gov-
ernments on the immigration question
are going forward rapidly, and that
there is nothing in the progress of the
negotiations to justify the sensational
reports that there is a probability of ser-
ious trouble between the two Govern-
ments. The Minister's own views show that
there is nothing new in the situation and
no cause whatever for apprehension.
Mr. Hoshi reiterated his former state-
ment that Japan has no designs upon
Hawaii. He said that the Japan
Herald could not voice the opinions of his
Government, as it was entirely disre-
garded by the Government to which it had
been hostile for 25 years.

MINISTER HOSHI REPLIES.
Contentions of Secretary of State
Answered in Detail.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Mr. Hoshi,
the Japanese Minister, late this after-
noon sent to Secretary Sherman his re-
ply to the note of the Secretary of State,
written in answer to Japan's original
note of protest against the Hawaiian an-
nexation treaty.

The note of the Minister answers in de-
tail the contentions of the Secretary of
State, and at some length elaborates the
position taken by Japan against the
treaty. The note was sent after full com-
munication with the Japanese home Gov-
ernment. It doubtless will be trans-
mitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign
Relations with the other correspondence.
At present the State Department holds it
in secrecy. It is known, however, that
it is not as amiable as had been hoped
for.

The reply of the Japanese Government
is of such tone and there are such sus-
picious movements of certain Japanese
war ships that the administration is
afraid Japan may be meditating some
coup de force in Honolulu. It is under-
stood that in reply the Japanese still con-
tend that the annexation of Hawaii is
the United States in Hawaii, and that the
attempt of the United States to annex
the Islands without consultation with
Japan is a breach of good faith.

One thing is certain and that is that no
matter which way the diplomatic mat-
ters turn, the administration does not
propose to be caught napping. If the
Japanese make a show of force at Hono-
lulu, with or without announced in-
tention of demanding that the Hawaiian
Government comply with the demands
for a reparation which were submitted
some time ago, this Government will do
the same thing. None need be surprised
if the warships of the United States and
of Japan from one another in Hono-
lulu within the next two weeks. War is
not expected by any member of the
Washington Government familiar with
the facts, but it is admitted that the
Japanese are not without the means to
be sufficient to produce a hazardous sit-
uation. Already there is a good deal of
animosity toward the United States on
the part of the Japanese naval officers, and
an overt act on their part might precipi-
tate a great deal of trouble.

REFUSES THE PROPOSITION

Japan Unwilling to Settle Immigra-
tion Trouble by Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Telegraphic
communication has been received at the
State Department, and it is now safe to
say that Japan has positively refused to
entertain the proposition of Hawaii that

the disputes on immigration matters be
settled by arbitration. It is believed that
the American Government will intervene
just as it did in the dispute between
Venezuela and England, not only on ac-
count of the intimate relations now ex-
isting between the United States and Ha-
waii, but also on the ground that the
Monroe doctrine can be stretched to cov-
er the point.

The proposition was made in the reply
sent by Hawaiian Minister for Foreign
Affairs Cooper to Japanese Minister Shi-
mamura's last note asking the demand
of Japan that Hawaii recognize the prin-
ciple of monetary liability for excluding
Japanese immigrants.

The Hawaiian authorities do not an-
ticipate that Japan will accept. In fact,
before Minister Shimamura began his
correspondence with Minister Cooper in
regard to the matter he declared that his
Government would never consent to ar-
bitration.

Minister Cooper not only refuses to ad-
mit the principle of monetary liability,
but insists that the Japanese Govern-
ment does not want to get at the real
merits of the controversy, otherwise it
would acquiesce in the proposition to re-
fer the matter to arbitration.

HAWAIIAN COMIC OPERA.

Production of Two Californians
Presented in New York.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Hawaii was tri-
umphantly annexed tonight in Madison
Square Garden, when "Captain Cook," a
spectacular opera, was produced.
The work is the product of two Califor-
nians. Noah Brandt composed the music,
and Sands W. Forman wrote the libretto.
Much of the music was good and the
libretto was clear. On the whole, "Cap-
tain Cook" is an acceptable midsummer
diversion. Ex-Queen Lil, with her staff,
was present.

EX-QUEEN LEAVES WASHINGTON.

With Her Secretary She Departs
for New York.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Ex-Queen Li-
luokalani, who has been stopping in
Washington during the past winter and
spring, left this morning with her secre-
tary for New York. Her former home-
worn dress was on, and she was accom-
panied by her tutor and a maid. Mr.
Cleghorn, father of the Princess, and
Colonel Macfarlane, aide-de-camp to
King Kalakaua, were on hand to see her
off. She was presented her to a num-
ber of ladies. Shortly afterward Cleghorn
called at the British Foreign Office.

Scandalous, if True.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Offers have been
made to Liliuokalani to go on the con-
cert stage by an enterprising New York
manager. The ex-Queen has not replied
to the offer.

COMES OUT FOR ANNEXATION.

New York Herald Would Have the
Islands Taken In.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A few years ago
the friends of Hawaiian annexation had
no more vigorous opponent than the New
York Herald. In this connection the fol-
lowing excerpts from the editorial col-
umns of the Herald this (Monday) morn-
ing will be of interest to Chronicle read-
ers:

"If Japan persists in her presumptuous
attitude toward the United States,
Hawaii must be annexed without delay,
in order to take it out of the realm of
dispute. The policy of the United States
has always been to keep the islands of
the Pacific under the control of the United
States, and every Government of Europe
recognizes the justice of this policy. Does
Japan mean to claim the islands for Mon-
golian civilization?"

"If we've got to fight somebody, why
not fight Japan. If she insists upon it,
and places herself in the wrong? Does
Japan mean to claim the islands for Mon-
golian civilization? Japan's ports were
opened to civilization by the United States
Navy. If Japan insists on fighting us, we
will fight her. The same key will serve to
unlock her. The Sandwich Islands were
won for Western civilization by Ameri-
can ships and should be held for American
commerce in the Pacific."

"Japan ought to know that the United
States Navy will put up a very different
kind of fight from that which China gave
her. If she should choose to attack us,
it is a war which we will not shrink from
hearing from, giving Japan an object les-
son."

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS.

He Expresses Them Freely in Fa-
vor of Annexation.

United States Senator John T. Morgan
has written a letter to Capt. William L.
Merry, of the San Francisco Chamber of
Commerce, says the San Francisco Bul-
letin, with whom he frequently corre-
sponds, setting forth his views with re-
ference to our position on the question of
Hawaiian annexation. In his letter,
which bears the date of Senate Chamber,
Washington, June 24, he says:

"I have worked assiduously for years
in the effort to promote the annexation
of Hawaii, and presented a bill in the
Senate yesterday which will annex Ha-
waii, whether or not the treaty is rat-
ified. My reasons for this course are the
same that you suggest, with some addi-
tional ones, not so important, perhaps,
but still very convincing to me. One is
the final act in this drama, so far as we
are concerned."

"If we now reject Hawaii, we can
claim no right to prevent her absorption
by Japan, or her acquisition by Great
Britain, Russia or Germany. Such a sit-
uation would be immoral, as a breach of
pledged faith to our people in Hawaii,
and it would be a stain upon our history
which we could not wash out. We are
expressly declared in the resolutions of
the Senate at a recent date. It would put
under a shadow of national irresolu-
tion that would scarcely be less than
poison."

"If I were opposed to annexation I
would never consent to withdraw from
the attitude which we are placed by
the treaty. We cannot honorably refuse
the offer that we have invited by our
course of dealing with Hawaii."

GERMANS FEAR THE TARIFF.

BERLIN, July 10.—The newspapers

are full of dismal forebodings in re-
gard to the new United States tariff.
The Liberal newspapers, however, for
instance, the National Zeitung, the
Tageblatt, Boersen Courier and others,
warn the Government against entering
forthwith into a tariff war with the
United States, though they have no
doubt the Dingley bill will become a
law substantially as passed by the Sen-
ate, and that German industry, notably
woolens, will be gravely injured.

SPAIN AND JAPAN

Suspicion That They Have Formed
an Alliance.

PRESSURE BROUGHT ON SENATE

To Secure Ratification of
Treaty at Once.

Battleship Oregon Ordered to
Honolulu to Relieve
Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Herald dis-
patch from Washington says: Strong in-
fluences are at work to expedite the rat-
ification of the Hawaiian annexation
treaty. The additional protest of the
Japanese Government, filed in the State
Department today, coupled with the re-
cent news from Hawaii that the Hawai-
ians feared that Japan might do some-
thing to circumvent the annexation move-
ment, is being made the most of by the
advocates of the treaty. They are bring-
ing the strongest kind of pressure upon
the Senate to secure the ratification of
the treaty during the present session.

One of the arguments being used to
urge the act is that Spain and Japan are
forming some secret coalition to embar-
rass the United States in both its Ha-
waiian and Cuban policy. A well-defined
suspicion exists in the minds of many
Senators and diplomats here that some
understanding has recently been reached
between Japan and Spain regarding these
two questions.

Some of those who are in favor of pre-
cipitate action upon the Hawaiian treaty
express the belief that unless the Senate
ratifies the treaty at once the adminis-
tration will find such serious complica-
tions in the Pacific when the time comes
for a vigorous stand on the Cuban ques-
tion, that it will be greatly hampered in
the purpose of its policy. The representa-
tions of Minister Woodford.

In other words they believed that Spain
and Japan have reached an understand-
ing whereby the former will maintain a
bold front toward Cuba while the latter
will precipitate some coup de etat
regard to Hawaii, with the ultimate
object in view of delaying action by the
United States in regard to both questions.

Friends of Cuba and Hawaii insist that
the best way to prevent the execution
of the purposes of such an alliance would
be a prompt ratification of the Hawaiian
treaty.

One ground for suspicion that Japan
and Spain have come to an understand-
ing is a dispatch from Madrid, in which
La Voz de Gulpuzcoa, of St. Sebastian,
reproduces the text of Japan's protest to
the United States against the annexation
of Hawaii, and says that the Japanese
Embassador in order to "demon-
strate Spanish sympathy with a people
which will not tolerate humiliations and
is able to cope in price with the Span-
iards, who are the eternal enemies of
Spain."

The Prince and his suite, on leaving
Spain for Hawaii, were met at the train
by the Spanish Ambassador, who ex-
pressed pleasure and satisfaction at the cor-
dial welcome and the prospect of a bet-
ter understanding between Spain and
Japan.

Members of the Government strenu-
ously deny that the United States' attitude
toward Hawaii has been discussed.

OREGON ORDERED TO HONOLULU.

Marion to Return Home

Philadelphia to Await Oregon

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Sun's Wash-
ington correspondent telegraphs: Recogn-
izing the gravity of Japan's attitude to
Hawaiian annexation, the administration
has decided to send the big battleship
Oregon to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser
Philadelphia and the old corvette Marion,
now stationed there, both of which need
renovation. The orders were issued by
the Navy Department today.

The Marion returns home at once, and
her instructions will go to Honolulu by
the steamer leaving San Francisco on
July 17th. The Philadelphia is in very
unserviceable condition in consequence of
her long anchorage in semi-tropical wa-
ters. She needs repairs badly, and it is
necessary to get her ready for sea
service until some time in October.

But this unexpected postponement of
her assignment to the islands has served
a good purpose in allowing the Navy De-
partment to send the Oregon, one of the
most formidable ships in the service,
without giving Japan an opportunity of
constructing this action as a display of un-
friendliness on the part of the United
States.

coal to arrive from Comas. It came this morning and the Customs House inspectors were asked to hasten their inspection as much as possible. But 20 tons came this morning and 50 were expected. This may prevent the Oregon from getting away before Thursday.

Referring to the above dispatch, an officer of the Philadelphia states that: "If the Oregon had been ordered to Honolulu Captain Barker's first act would have been to telegraph to Admiral Boardman, from Port Angeles, via San Francisco. The Oregon belongs on this station, and Admiral Boardman is at the head of it. It is Captain Barker's duty to keep the Admiral advised of the movements of the battleship, particularly when ordered to a foreign station. No information that she has been ordered here has been received on the Philadelphia."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Conference With Mr. Chamberlain at Present a Failure.

LONDON, July 20.—The Australian Premier is gradually "letting the cat out of the bag" in regard to the conference they have had with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, proving the absolute failure of Mr. Chamberlain's pet project for colonial representation at Westminster.

One who was present at these conferences said today: "When Joe embarked into this scheme as the one great step toward imperial federation he was not aware, probably, that English sentiment was by no means ready for such a drastic change as to permit colonials to sit on the same benches with the high-sounding title and occasional distribution of favors and orders would satisfy the colonials and prevent any tendencies to cut loose from the mother country, which was the only reason why the scheme was attempted at all."

"England is satisfied with her relations with the colonies, but she is not satisfied that such relations can stop the imperialists and prevent any tendencies to cut loose from the mother country, which was the only reason why the scheme was attempted at all."

"One thing is certain, and that is, that the same thought and conclusion reached by Australia. To put it in the House of Lords is a simple matter and to put it in the House of Commons is impossible in the present temper of England's people. To be shut up in a room as an ornamental lot of councilors to whom nobody listens is what we won't have at any price."

"You may have noticed that Chamberlain's scheme was just touched in his speech on Monday last at the banquet of the Corporation of the City of London, in responding to toasts of 'The British Empire,' when he referred to the fact that the federation of the British Empire, and the immediate reply of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the colonies should either draw more closely together in the Empire or should separate, adding that when Canada has her strength nothing else will satisfy her but imperial representations."

"One thing is certain, and that is, that the same thought and conclusion reached by Australia. To put it in the House of Lords is a simple matter and to put it in the House of Commons is impossible in the present temper of England's people. To be shut up in a room as an ornamental lot of councilors to whom nobody listens is what we won't have at any price."

WEYLER TO GO HOME.

Positive Declaration That He Has Been Recalled.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A cable to the Sun from Havana, says: General Weyler has been recalled by the central Government. As soon as the Captain-General enters Havana from Sancti Spiritus he will tender his resignation, as is usual in such cases, and will probably await further instructions from Madrid.

Cable dispatches from Spain received by way of Key West say that the Government intends to replace Weyler with General Ramon Blanco, Marquis of Pena Plata, who was Captain-General of the island in 1878, and who held the same office in the Philippines when the revolution began there. It is also said that Generals Macias, Pando and Borges will come to Cuba as members of the staff of General Blanco.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

Enormous Gathering From All Parts of the United States.

The Chronicle says that at the Christian Endeavor convention the total number of people from other States, Territories and foreign countries in attendance was 11,224. From California the registration is 12,694, making a total of 23,918. Any projections that may be made will alter these figures but slightly. The attendance of members of the Junior Society of Christian Endeavor has not been reported, but is estimated at 2,250, which would make the grand total 26,168.

Some of the most talented and eloquent preachers and laymen of various denominations in the United States were present and took important parts in all the proceedings.

Every variety of subject which could possibly be of help to the moral and spiritual welfare of the delegates and the societies which they represented was discussed or was the subject of a sermon. It was said to be the most successful convention ever held.

FAST TIME BY EXPRESS OF JAPAN.

Broke All Previous Record Runs Across Pacific.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A special to the Sun from Montreal says: A cable message was received here today saying that the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan had arrived at Yokohama, breaking all records on the Pacific. She left Vancouver at 10:20 o'clock on the morning of June 28th and Victoria at 4:15 o'clock the same day, reaching Yokohama at 1:30 o'clock on the afternoon of July 7th.

Deducting the difference in time, the passage between Victoria and Yokohama was made in ten days, three hours and forty-four minutes, an average speed of 17:30 knots an hour. This is the best time ever made across the Pacific in either direction.

Dispersed Their Governments.

BERLIN, July 12.—The Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent says that the British and French Embassadors to Turkey are about to be recalled owing to their Governments being dissatisfied with their conduct in connection with the peace negotiations.

Work Not Rushing.

WASHINGTON, July 11. Beyond the fact that the general deficiency appropriation bill will be passed and that the Senate will stand ready to take up the tariff bill at any time that a report may be brought in by the conference committee, little can be predicted of the course of events in the Senate during the present week. The disposition is to do little in the way of general legislation and there is a proposition

under consideration by the leaders of the two sides of the chamber to adopt the plan now in vogue in the House, for sitting only every third day after the deficiency bill shall have been disposed of.

ROOM FOR MANY READERS.

How the Desks Are Arranged at the Congressional Library.

Ample provision for readers is made in the new library of Congress, says the Philadelphia Record. The reading desks are arranged in three circles, surrounding the distributing desk as a center. Each row contains eight desks, leaving room between for aisles radiating from the central desk. The desks are built of dark mahogany, raised on iron standards, with gratings admitting fresh or warm air for ventilation or heating. The interior row is a combination of settees, reading tables and standing writing desks, with shelves for books of reference, atlases, dictionaries, encyclopedias or directories. The outer rows of desks are double-faced, arranged for people reading or studying. If you allow a space of four feet each, the desks are capable of seating 246 readers, including the alcoves, which (on account of the number of separate spaces they contain) are well adapted to uses of special students. The rotunda can accommodate a total number of 289 readers.

The distributing desk is surrounded by a circular counter for attendants and for receiving and delivering books. Cases have been supplied containing a card catalogue of the library, arranged alphabetically in shallow drawers. The library also frequently issues printed-volume catalogues brought up to date to include successive accretions.

DEATH OF SENATOR HARRIS.

No Man Identified With More United States History Than He.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee died at his residence a few minutes before 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Senator had been growing constantly weaker for several days, the intense heat which has prevailed greatly affecting him, and no doubt hastening his end.

Probably no man in public life had been identified with more history of this country than had Senator Harris. He had almost completed his seventy-ninth year, having been born in Tennessee in February, 1818, and first became a member of Congress in 1849. His Congressional career began earlier than that of any of the members of either house, antedating Senators Morrill and Sherman by seven years and Galusha A. Grow, now a member of the House from Pennsylvania, by one year.

THE POWERS DETERMINED.

Important Note Sent to the Porte to Cease Obstruction.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Following is the text of the collective note of the powers to Turkey:

"The great powers have adopted the project of strategic rectification as it has been worked out by the military attaches and communicated to the Sublime Porte. In consequence, they have agreed to assure the Ottoman Government that they have arrived at a firm determination to put an end to the obstruction, the only effect of which is the prevention of the conclusion of peace, eminently in the interests of Europe."

Allen Labor Law in Force.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 12.—At the meeting of the Dominion Cabinet tonight it was decided to put the alien labor law in force in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia at once so as to protect Canadian workmen against those coming from the United States. Agents will be appointed immediately to enforce the law.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch from Rome today says that anarchists there have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the attempt upon the life of King Humbert made by Pietro Acciarito on April 23rd. Acciarito attempted to stab his majesty while on his way to the races, and, after trial and conviction, was sentenced on May 29th to imprisonment for life in the galleries.

BERLIN, July 9.—Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, is credited with declaring to well-known politicians at Munich that he has no idea of resigning the Chancellorship, but enjoys the fullest confidence of the Emperor and intends to conduct affairs with even greater energy than heretofore. He is also reported as declaring that his recent visit to Prince Bismarck was merely to convey the greetings of the Emperor.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, says the commission of archeologists sent by the Mexican Government to examine the ancient Chinese characters recently discovered on a monument in this State, have returned and announce that there can be no question of their genuineness and that they must have been there many centuries.

CALCUTTA, July 7.—The despatch of troops yesterday afternoon to intercept the striking mill hands up the Hooghly, who were said to be prepared to march on this city 8000 strong to reinforce the rioters here, has had an excellent effect. The mill hands and the rioters have dispersed and all is now quiet here.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, at a special meeting tonight, authorized a new general mortgage for \$165,000,000, to be dated November 1st next and to run for ninety years. The rate of interest is not stated, but it is believed to be either 3 or 3 1/4 per cent.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 7.—Via Galveston.—There is considerable feeling here against Costa Rica, owing to its republic decreeing free imports into her territory bordering on the San Juan and Colorado rivers, including Guatemalan and war between the two countries is discussed.

NASHVILLE, July 8.—Judge Anderson of the Criminal Court has specially

charged the Grand Jury to investigate the alleged formation of a millers' and wheat-buyers' trust and to indict if the facts disclosed warrant, declaring that trusts and combines are infamous and against the law of the State.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 8.—Edmund E. Sheppard of Canada is here, and is reported to have a commission to treat with the Government regarding the Canadian commercial interests in Mexico. A Canadian colony has been started on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The War Department has awarded the contract today for the constructing of the Puget Sound fortifications near Port Townsend for \$133,453.50 to the Pacific Bridge Company of Portland, Or.

ERIE, Pa., July 12.—An attempt has been made to revive the old blue laws against Sunday labor. Warrants have been served on the publishers of the Sunday paper on a charge that they have broken the law by working men on Sunday.

BERLIN, July 9.—One of the most fearful hail storms on record took place this morning in the southern part of Wurtemberg. The hailstones were phenomenal in size and were extremely destructive.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Charles H. Potter, who represented the Richmond, Va., district in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, died at Cairo, N. Y., of apoplexy.

LONDON, July 9.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that owing to the drought in New South Wales and South Australia, it will be necessary to import thousands of tons of California wheat.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The President sent back to the State Department the Behring Sea correspondence, so now it will not be sent to Congress probably during the present session.

MONTREAL, July 7.—Papal Delegate Del Val has instructed the Canadian Catholics to cease their agitation of the school question until the Pope renders a decision.

LONDON, July 10.—The condition of Mme. Lillian Nordica, the prima donna, who has been seriously ill at the Hotel Savoy for some days is grave.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 9.—Mrs. Teresa Clawson Wells, wife of Governor Wells, died in this city today after an illness of several months.

ROME, July 7.—Three strong earthquake shocks were felt last night at Voltri and its vicinity.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Good Furniture Does It.

If you want your parlor to look well, if you want your guests to understand the meaning of all the comforts of a home, let them try what really good parlor furniture is.

We Have the Stock

Well made and in odd pieces, choice designs at the price of ordinary clap-trap stuff.

Solid Oak Frames

Highly polished. The handsomest single pieces in the city, at ridiculously low prices.

Our upholstery department is complete in every respect. We make and repair mattresses, build couches to order, furnish dwellings and attend to all interior decorations.

J. HOPP & CO.
Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Your Stock Mothers

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Repairing a Specialty.

FRANK J. KRUGER,

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ships Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

Titivate Your Homes!

While goods are 'way down in price and don't let your opportunity go by to make the house beautiful. Nothing, not even furniture, adds so much to the appearance of a room as curtains. Just now the fad is to have a different shade of color at each window; the style most being used is chenille.

The latest and best nipple on the market is the SPIRALRIB.

Prevents Collapse

It is made of pure rubber, and has a spiral rib extending through the mouth piece that prevents it from collapsing.

Prevents Colic

It has been endorsed by the medical profession generally, and adopted by many leading nurseries throughout America.

Insures Health

Can be used on any kind of ordinary nursing bottle. The price more reasonable than most nipples now on sale.

Saves the Baby

Once used always used. They are high-grade goods. We are the sole agents for these nipples, and shall be pleased to send you a sample on request.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

JULY 20, 1897.

The Way To a man's heart is through his stomach. Happiness of home begins, if it does not end, in order and occupation. In a home where nothing is to hand and nothing is done on time there is a perpetual sense of dislocation and discomfort which ruins all thought of happiness. Bad housekeeping is a worse offense than is generally considered. The kitchen, as well as the parlor, is woman's department, and with the labor saving appliances now in use there can exist no reason why the kitchen should not be as clean and orderly as the parlor.

We are exhibiting a number of up-to-date utensils in the way of wooden chopping bowls and knives for mincing; potato mashers both in wire and wood; paste boards and pins; butter moulds; egg beaters, and in fact everything a well equipped kitchen should possess.

The prices are well within the reach of every householder, and the time and labor saved and satisfaction obtained from their use well repay the trifling expenditure.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways, and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

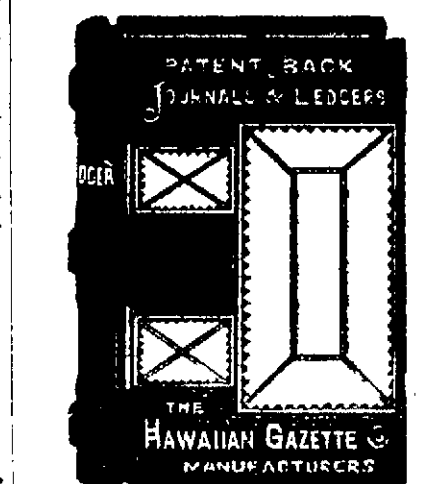
Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

ARE MADE PUBLIC

Extracts From Correspondence Between Japan and Hawaii.

MINISTER COOPER'S EFFORTS

Letters From Count Okuma and the Replies.

No Claim Made By Japan—Asks Recognition of Principles of Indemnification—Offer to Arbitrate.

For several weeks past items of news bearing on the Japan-Hawaii difficulty have appeared in San Francisco papers and purporting to come from officials at Washington. The fact that the press of Honolulu has been denied information by the Foreign Office here has made the appearance of these items in the foreign press the more aggravating to the public generally and the reporters particularly.

It has been mooted for some time that it has been the intention of Minister Cooper to make public all matters connected with the case, and that he has been waiting for a communication from Washington before doing so. This communication was expected by the Australia, but it failed to arrive, and the Minister concluded to wait the arrival of the Moana. His plans were evidently changed again on reading the newspaper item concerning this Government's offer to arbitrate, for yesterday morning he notified the press to meet him in his office at 11 o'clock. As a preface Minister Cooper said:

"The correspondence opened with a protest from H. J. M. S. Minister Resident Shimamura at the action of the Hawaiian Government in rejecting certain immigrants who came by the Shinkai Maru. In fact, almost the entire correspondence, continued the Minister, has been carried on with reference to this particular ship, although the other steamers have been mentioned incidentally, as the facts are the same in the three cases.

"Minister Shimamura's official protest came on March 20th, and occurred through the captain of the Shinkai Maru notifying him that the immigrants were to be taken back on the ship. The Minister based his protest upon the stipulation in the treaty between the two countries. After a preliminary correspondence I replied to his protest by a letter dated April 2d.

"In this I announced the position of the Government and gave him the reasons why the immigrants by the Shinkai Maru and Sakura Maru were not allowed to land. If you will remember, first, immigrants were not allowed to land, with those who had contracts in writing, and those who had no funds in this country and who had no funds in their possession.

"Second, Those who had a memorandum of agreement with the Koba Immigration Company, the Hiroshima Immigration Company, or the Morioka Immigration Company.

"Third, Those who came independent of any immigration company.

"As to the first class, said Minister Cooper, 'previous to the arrival of the Shinkai Maru, W. J. Gallagher, who represented himself as being associated with the Koba Immigration Company, called here and stated that the usual procedure was not being complied with, and asked that the immigrants might be allowed to land. This request was denied, because they were not coming under the rule provided for in Section 1 of Act 68, provided for in the Provisional Government. When the steamer arrived, it was found impossible to make a proper investigation on the steamer, and the immigrants were landed at Quarantine Station.

"It was then found that 146 immigrants had contracts, to perform labor in this country, which had been executed previously to their leaving Japan. It also appeared that the passage of these immigrants had been prepaid by the company and that they were entirely without funds.

"All of these were refused landing, because their contracts had not been approved by the Board of Immigration, and the entire number of immigrants but 37 were permitted to land for the reason they were permitted to land.

"As to those of the second class, there were 317 immigrants on board who were in possession of \$50 each, but denied the right to land for the reason that they had been recruited by the immigration companies, with whom they had made a memorandum of agreement, and a covenant on behalf of the immigration companies, through their managers, that they would secure employment for themselves on their arrival in this country. The ruling on this point was to the effect that it was an unlawful undertaking on behalf of the immigration companies, and also the immigration companies, in violation of Section 1 of Act 68 of 1885. Exceptions, of course, made to those who had been here before and to females having relatives here.

"As to the third class, those who came independently of any company and possessed the necessary qualifications to land were permitted to do so. As to the Sakura Maru, there were 12 who possessed memoranda of agreement with the Morioka Immigration Company similar to those who came by the Shinkai Maru, and the same ruling was made as the same exceptions to the rule. The policy of this Government has continued on lines heretofore set forth to representatives of your Government.

"I called attention to a dispatch to Minister Shimamura's predecessor, Mr. Shimizu, in which it was said that 'this Government feels at liberty at all times to limit or suspend immigration, especially in cases where the public interest is at stake, and that it is not bound to receive immigrants who are not employed as laborers.'

"A few days later April 6th I think, Minister Shimamura replied and after expressing the usual repreflections said:

"In Japan's dealings with Hawaii all as it is has been and will continue to be of that high order of conduct and courtesy with which it deals with the most powerful nations. Further along the Minister stated that the matter would have to be submitted to his Government for determination, but he continued to what he believed was a violation of the treaty for he said: 'Referring to the immigrants of the first class I although they may not have complied with

fully with every requirement of the law of immigration yet they have with the spirit of it.

"Taking a larger view of the matter," continued Minister Shimamura, "would it not have been best not to have imposed upon the ignorant people of this country the burden of their own and sold their effects, only to be rejected here, simply because they have not complied with the Board of Immigration? You have been informed," continued the Minister, regarding the second class, as to the nature of that memorandum of agreement. It was the result of the general laws of the Japanese Government, and not of immigrants from Japan, so as to provide against what might be serious suffering of Japanese immigrants in this country. This regulation should have the approval of your Government as providing a means of support for the immigrant after he arrives here. This class came, not as contract labor, but as free immigrants, and the Japanese Government has been cordial with the treaty, they should have been permitted to land.

"I cannot see," continued Minister Shimamura in this same letter, "that a distinction should be made between Japanese who have resided in this country and those who have not."

"Following this," said Minister Cooper, "he deals with our proposition to suspend immigration when conducted by private parties. He contended that the Government has not the right to limit nor modify except by an alteration of the treaty."

"Under date of Tokyo, April 18th, and received by me at the hands of Mr. Shimamura, May 11th, was a letter, written by Count Okuma, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he recites the fact of the nature of the immigrants by the Shinkai Maru on April 18th. In this communication Count Okuma informs this Government that he has given thoughtful and deliberate consideration to all the questions involved and, although influenced by a friendly desire to accord due weight to every extenuating circumstance, the Government considers that the inalienable acts complained of were in derogation of the convention of 1891 between the two countries."

"Directly under the treaty of 1871 and indirectly by application of the most favored nation principle to treaties now in force between Hawaii and other countries, Japan is entitled absolutely and equally to Hawaiian citizens are one, at liberty, freely and securely to enter with their ships and cargoes all places, ports and rivers in Hawaii which are open to foreign commerce."

"2. They have the right to travel, trade, reside and exercise every profession or industry in all parts of Hawaii."

"3. They are entitled to constant and complete protection from the Hawaiian Government for their persons and property, as well as in regard to civil rights."

"4. They are also entitled to free and easy access to the courts of justice of Hawaii in prosecution and defense of their rights, in conformity with the jurisdiction established by the laws and

"5. They are at liberty, under any and all circumstances, to choose and employ lawyers and solicitors, advocates or agents of their own class whom they may see fit to authorize to act for them or in their name."

"In disregard of these rights," wrote Count Okuma, "400 Japanese subjects, at the instance of a certain Japanese agent, time, and without any judicial determination, without having access to the courts, without having permission to consult their representatives, were ignominiously expelled from the country."

"It is not suggested that similar treatment would, under any circumstances, be meted out to Hawaiian citizens. In fact, the action was based upon the fact that persons concerned were aliens, who, by a statutory fiction, were deemed to be without the territorial limits of Hawaii. Count Okuma said also, that his Government was convinced that Act 17 of 1885 and Act 68 of the preceding year, if correctly interpreted by Hawaiian authorities, is in contravention of the existing treaty between the two Governments. The proper regulation of immigration, he admits is the legitimate exercise of the police power of the State, and reasonably administered by Hawaii, will provoke no remonstrance from Japan. In the present case the laws were a reversal of the existing precedents arbitrated by the Hawaiian Government, and that the extra judicial proceedings of the Hawaiian authorities were not conclusive, and the refusal of the court appealed to, to intervene was a denial of justice. The conclusion being that the Japanese Government entertained the expectation that this Government will recognize the principle of indemnification and further, that they ask for the additional assurance that the acts will not be repeated."

"The particulars regarding the amount of the claim, Count Okuma wrote, would be made the subject of a further communication. I may say here, that the communication has not yet been received."

"Mr. Cooper, continuing his conversation, said: 'You will understand that my first letter was not one of argument or defense. It was a mere statement of facts. The correspondence which has followed, has brought out other points, and now the Japanese Government has been charged with shifting its policy to suit the occasion.'

"I replied to this letter on May 21st, and my answer to the first point, in this communication was that the examination of the immigrants was before a competent tribunal, and the decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the Customs authorities, was founded upon well-established principles, and the result having been arrived at, it is a complete assurance that the immigrants were denied no rights guaranteed them by the treaty. The acts were reasonable regulations to protect residents of this country against undesirable immigrants, and that the validity of the acts cannot be successfully assailed on the ground that they are in violation of the treaty, as they make no discrimination between the subjects of Japan and any other country. That the provisions of Section 1 of Act 68 of the Laws of 1891, are well within the exercise of the police power of the State, that such laws are necessary to the peace and well-being of the nation. The right to pass such laws is inalienable and well within the laws. I insisted that this Government, in common with other independent nations, maintains the right to protect itself against injurious consequences which would arise both from unrestricted immigration of individuals, dangerous to the country in its moral, sanitary and economic interests and from an immigration stimulated beyond its natural course through the enterprise of individuals and companies promoting such immigration for motives of profit, which stimulates emigration, tends to the embarrassment of the labor condition and indirectly to the orderly status of the community and, possessing this power, is to be exercised for the protection and security, is clothed with the right to determine the occasion on which the power may be called forth."

"I am not aware," continued Minister Cooper, "that the favored-nation clause in any treaty has ever been construed to this great length, and, at the same time, while not agreeing to the claim of His Excellency, that Japanese subjects have the right to travel, trade, reside and exercise every profession and industry in all parts of Hawaii, I should maintain that provision if all treaties between Hawaii and other countries are subject to its constitution and such laws which have been passed by the Legislature."

"It is strenuously denied that the immigrants were entitled to any further consideration of residential rights than was accorded to them by the laws of Hawaii."

"One of the complaints made by Minister Shimamura was that which referred to the treatment of immigrants while in quarantine, in so far as it related to the right of the public to a conference with their representative or the services of a lawyer."

"In dealing with this phase of the controversy," said Minister Cooper, "I pointed out to the fact that the Shinkai Maru arrived here on the 7th of February. The period of quarantine expired on March 9th and the immigrants were released on the same day, but not until the 17th of March, one week later, was any request received from him to have a personal examination of the immigrants. I remember it very well, for

I had my hat on and was ready to go to put out the light when his messenger arrived. I tapped to the telephone and told him that I would be glad to have him go over with me in my boat and to meet me at the hotel. Minister Shimamura, however, the appointment, and with him were Attorney Humphreys and the Secretary of the Legation. On arrival at the station, and after waiting in the room of the Legation, Mr. Humphreys stepped forward and stated that Mr. Shimamura requested a private and personal investigation. I immediately asked the Attorney and the Secretary if they declined to give it. He and his party then left the station."

"Afterwards I received a letter from Mr. Shimamura, asking for a private and personal investigation. The Japanese Government has stated that immigrants were denied permission to see their representative or to consult a lawyer. I pointed out to the fact that this was an act of humanity to the immigrants."

"Then there was the contention over the right of the immigrants from the Legation to the Legation, and my communication, I explained that it was done in order to perform quarantine duties and make the confinement less a hardship upon them. It was an act of humanity to the immigrants."

"It is true enough that Hawaii was instrumental in instituting the immigration of the Japanese to this country, but only under a specific understanding, and under a specific understanding, the immigrants entered into between the two Governments in 1886, but in no instance has Hawaii ever sought to effect a colonization by immigrants from Japan, and has never claimed the right to suspend immigration from Japan when conducted by private parties. There has been no reversal of any precedents heretofore established."

"The fact that the immigrants have been in progress for a considerable period, but which until the coming of the immigrants from Japan had been unsuccessful. As a matter of fact, I was in receipt of letters from the agents of two rival immigration companies, informing me of the fact that the immigrants were not performing their duties as immigration agents, provided they were given exclusive right to bring the immigrants here, and was on this information that I acted."

"The immigration laws are not in contravention of the treaty," wrote Minister Cooper, "and their enforcement was justified. This Government refuses to recognize that the act of immigration applies in the premises. In regard to the assurance that the acts of this Government should not be repeated, we claim that we are entitled to the same assurance."

"If a similar infraction should take place a like action would necessarily follow."

"Following this," said Minister Cooper, "I received a request from Minister Shimamura, asking for an interview. I answered this by saying that if the interview was confined to matters in the correspondence, I would be glad to accord to him, by a private interview, the same courtesy which I would insist that they be brought by correspondence. We had one or two interviews, and finding that the business was being dropped, the interview was dropped, and the negotiations have since been conducted by correspondence."

"Under date of June 4th Minister Shimamura wrote me inquiring about the extended quarantine. I explained to him that German measles had broken out on the day the quarantine period expired, and under the quarantine regulations, it was necessary to keep them in quarantine. It was a letter of many pages. We call it here the '78-page letter,' in which the whole matter was reviewed. Referring to the question of the Customs authorities, in connection with the case, he said they were advocates of the immigrants."

"The day Minister Shimamura, his Secretary and Mr. Humphreys went with me to the Quarantine Station, said Minister Cooper, "and the Minister asked for the private interview, you will remember, I asked the purport. Evidently there was a misunderstanding, for it seems understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

"Your Government is responsible, notwithstanding the laws, if they infringe on international precedents. Having come within the jurisdiction of your country, they are clearly within the territory of the Republic. I do not mean at all," wrote Minister Shimamura, "to enter into a discussion of the nature of the examination of the Customs authorities, and whether that examination is final or not. The Hawaiian Government must naturally have responsibility for the fairness and righteousness of examination."

"Referring to the Customs authorities, I understood now to say result, and in this long letter he discusses pretty freely this part of the subject and also the fact of the immigrants being removed from the ship."

out of the provisions of Section 1 Act 17. It became very apparent by the attitude given by the immigration company, that it would do everything in its power to supply employment for the men, could not be carried out by it."

"It was well known to the Executive that the planters had been supplied with all the labor necessary to work the plantations, and that the most men would mean an over supply. It is further shown that these immigrants were all agricultural laborers, and such did not come within the terms of the treaty of 1871 which clearly limits the immigration of the Japanese subjects to the merchant class. This interpretation of the treaty has been adopted by the Japanese authorities regarding the immigration of Hawaiian citizens and the more fact that heretofore the immigrants from Japan of this character have been allowed to enter this country, is no answer to the question. The position is, in fact, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to the satisfaction of this Government. Emigrants who have been carried over this country in violation of the law, and who are admitted to the country, limited in its scope, and does not bind this country to accept immigrants from Japan of the class in which the person in question belongs."

"This is more conclusively shown that when the immigration of this class was about to begin it was found necessary to enter into a convention under which the immigration Japanese subjects were successfully carried on to

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897

HAWAII WILL BE ANNEXED.

It is very evident from the advices received by the Australia, that the United States Government does not intend to allow the annexation of Hawaii to go by default of any action on her part. The Senate has not voted on the treaty which has been laid before it, and may not do so. But, under the situation, which may call for prompt and decisive action at any time, the Senate will not adjourn without authorizing the President to issue a proclamation of annexation should he think it expedient to do so, during the interim of Congress. This was done in the case of Texas, an independent nation, with a government of its own, and it can be done with Hawaii, if deemed necessary. All interested in the future welfare of Hawaii may rest assured that the American Government is alive to its own interest and honor in this matter, and will never allow any country to dictate to her what she may or may not do.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Nothing important has been received by the Australia's mail relative to the tariff bill. It was thought that it would not be adjusted so as to meet the views of both Senate and House of Representatives, much before the close of July, so that the bill may go into effect on or about August 1st.

Secretary Gage has made the suggestion that a clause be incorporated in the tariff bill, imposing a tax of one cent a pound on all sugar refined from raws imported prior to the passage of the tariff act. It is estimated that an internal revenue tax of this kind would yield about \$16,000,000. This tax would cover most, if not all the sugar that has been rushed into the country during the past few months to escape the increased duty under the new tariff. Of course the sugar trust would have to pay the largest part of this tax, which would take the form of an internal revenue tax. If this proposition can be brought to a vote, it will indicate pretty clearly what Senators are in league with the trust. The suggestion is a very shrewd one, whether it be carried out or not.

Latest advices show no change in the situation in Turkey and Greece. Turkey continues her devastation of the rich agricultural province of Thessaly, driving out the Greek farmers and taking their grain crops for her army's use. Apparently the only reason why the European powers do not make a move of some kind to convince Turkey that she must obey their orders, is distrust of each other or of the three principal powers—Russia, Germany and England. In the meanwhile, Turkey shows them that "possession is nine points of the law."

Regarding Cuba, the report is that General Weyler has at last been recalled, and General Blanco appointed in his place. Weyler's recall seems to have been on account of his order to annihilate the village of Bayamo, in the State of Santiago, the most eastern province of Cuba. It was a military depot for the supply of the Spanish troops, but the insurgents managed to secure all the supplies sent there. He is reported to have ordered the village to be destroyed. About the same date, July 11, the Cuban forces suddenly appeared in large numbers in the western part of the island, and even in Havana province, a few miles from the capital, under General Arango, a new name to readers here, but said to be a bold and popular leader,

from Havana. In the engagement the Cubans won, and drove the Spaniards off, though the losses on both sides were about the same. This General Arango belongs to one of the first families in Havana.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Our San Francisco files are almost wholly given up to reports and illustrations of the doings and the leaders in this great annual convention, which, wherever it meets, draws together an immense crowd of men and women,—all more or less enthusiastic in the work they are engaged in,—teaching and practicing the truths and doctrines of Christianity on a little different, perhaps easier plane than the rigid rules which the old schools taught and enforced. Their enthusiasm often exceeds all bounds, though not in the same lines laid down by the rival salvation armies. Wherever they assemble annually they are welcomed by all classes, and find open doors and open hearts at every turn. The two large auditoriums of the Mechanics' Pavilion and Woodward's capable of holding eight or ten thousand persons in each, were secured for the principal sessions, but besides these a number of churches were used for meetings, in each of which prominent speakers were provided, drawn from the east, north and south.

The railroad fares had been reduced for the occasion, and all who chose to go from the Eastern States could do so for \$50 for the round trip, out and back. It is said that over five thousands come in by the various overland railroad routes without an accident. Regarding these visitors, the Chronicle says: "The stranger within our gates will no doubt find things that he would like to improve. In criticism of surviving traits he might prefer a less European Sunday. That will depend upon his interpretation of the text that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. But if the way in which first-day observances are carried out by some of our people does not justify itself in his eyes after he has observed its inner character, let it be his moral compensation that the sentiment which he would have exemplified is growing stronger with each passing decade. San Francisco has more Christian workers in proportion to its total number of inhabitants than it had in 1887; it had more in 1887 than in 1877, and so on back to the beginnings of Anglo-Saxon civilization here. The leaven of the church in working, and in a few years the customs of the people will not differ materially as to Sunday observance from those which will then prevail in other parts of the land. In all these things the Nation is beginning to average up."

NOT AN UNTRIED POLICY.

Some of the London papers, commenting on the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, speak of it as "a new experiment in the thorny path of Colonial expansion—a new departure from America's historical policy." This is not the case, by any means. When Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1871, objection was made by many that it was too remote and separated from the United States, that it was inaccessible, a cold and barren land, fit only for Indians and wild beasts. But it has proved not only easily accessible, but each year lines of fine steamships ply to its principal ports, crowded with passengers and freight, returning loaded with lumber and products of the new territory. The mines already discovered and worked, are proving to be among the richest on the continent—a continuation of the great deposits of gold, silver, lead, iron and coal that abound so plentifully throughout the Rocky mountain range from Colorado to British Columbia, and

the Arctic Ocean. These may yet prove to be the most productive and profitable mining regions on the continent. The United States paid Russia \$7,200,000 for Alaska, then considered only fit for Indians and wild beasts. But does anyone believe that Uncle Sam would part with it, if offered one hundred millions of dollars? Never. This purchase of "foreign territory" took place twenty-six years ago, and it certainly has not proved "a thorny path of colonial expansion," but on the contrary, a veritable bonanza, whether viewed as a strategic move or a field for the expansion of her growing laboring population of miners and farmers. With the valuable acquisition of foreign territory came also the chain of islands that stretch from Sitka nearly to the Asiatic coast, the most distant island Attau, being about two thousand miles west of Sitka, 2,943 miles from San Francisco in a bee line, and nearly 6,000 miles from Washington, the Capital of the United States. From the island of Attu to the most eastern point of the State of Maine is 196 degrees of longitude, or more than half the distance round the globe. The sun in summer is always shining on some part of the United States. When the June twilight settles on the fisherman's hut on Attu, the morning light is already glowing on the hills of Maine. It is useless to talk of "a new and untried colonial policy" to a nation whose domain stretches from sunset to sunrise. As to Hawaiians being like wild untutored Arabs, the Aleuts may be more nearly like them, though classed as Greek Christians, but the Hawaiians are mostly Protestants or Roman Catholics, and as a rule more or less educated, there being few among them unable to read and write.

The language of the London papers that "the acquisition of foreign dependencies like Hawaii will bring with it a new and untried foreign policy" has no ground to rest on, as the policy of acquiring foreign territory has been tried for at least twenty-six years, and so far, has been quite successful. Nor need any fears be entertained that when Hawaii is annexed, the same success will be developed. Says the New York Sun, "President Johnson, nearly thirty years ago, in a message to Congress, expressly resented the idea 'that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more extended than our own continent,' and he was referring at that time to the Sandwich Islands. With much good sense he pointed out that 'the increased facilities for intercommunication' between countries should change adverse notions on that point. Indeed, what 'new departure' is there in the annexation of Hawaii, compared with that of Alaska, so far removed from the rest of our domains, and even with a foreign country intervening? Thus the European notion that we are undertaking a novel experiment is all wrong. The Pall Mall Gazette's dictum that 'it is an undoubted departure in the colonization sense, is imaginary. Hawaii will be no more a colony than Alaska is, no more than Louisiana and Florida were. We are still marching along the road on which the fathers of the republic started, and extending, as they did, the sway of the Stars and Stripes.'"

There seems to be no doubt that the sugar beet enterprise in California is being inaugurated and boomed with the help of Japanese laborers imported for this express purpose. There is a strong probability that they come over from Japan or British Columbia under contracts, that they know just where they are going, what they have to do, and what pay they are to receive. The system may differ a little from ours, but it amounts to the same thing. Here is an item from a California paper: "Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald

has received information that fifty men have arrived at Watsonville and have been given employment in the beet fields. The promptness with which the men were engaged has given rise to the suspicion that they came to the United States under contract to work for Watsonville farmers. The immigration Commissioner says that a majority of the Japanese immigrants go direct to the beet fields. While no Japanese or Chinese are employed in the factory at Watsonville, the fields are full of Mongolians. Referring to the statements of the labor commissioner, A. B. Spreckels says: "Some Japanese are working in the fields of the beet growers, but 95 per cent. of the labor of beet raising at Watsonville is done by the American laborers. Of course the factory does not produce the beets, but contracts simply to pay \$4 a ton for the beets delivered. The labor is chiefly performed by the farmers, who employ men and boys to cultivate the fields."

THE IMMIGRATION CONTROVERSY

In this issue will be found a full statement of the controversy between Japan and Hawaii, as furnished by the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs to members of the press. It was an act of special courtesy on the part of the Government to give this information to the public, as so many conflicting rumors have been in circulation both here and abroad, that it has been difficult to arrive at the truth, or judge of the merits of the question in dispute. There are some nice points of international law involved in the controversy, and other features of it which must rest on the right of this or any government to protect the interests of its people, and in doing so to adopt such measures as ordinary prudence would dictate. It is one of those cases, where the rights of each party may not have been so clearly stated in the treaty as to furnish unquestionable ground for action in the premises. Taking this view of it the effort of the Hawaiian Government to submit the case to arbitration, while not conceding the justice of its action, was alike honorable and commendable, and will most surely be viewed in this light by all the foreign powers. It shows a desire to conciliate and adjust the controversy on such terms as an impartial jury may decide.

The principle of arbitration is not incompatible with the maintenance of the dignity of the individual, or the nation proposing to submit a dispute to an arbiter, nor does it deny the justness of the position of either party to the dispute. Some of the most powerful nations of the world have had recourse to this method when they have been at logger-heads with another nation, and when an amicable settlement has been desired. The results have been almost uniformly satisfactory, and have preserved the comity of nations, which in many cases could not otherwise have been accomplished. Both Japan and Hawaii are fixed in their positions in the present controversy, and arbitration is a solution. It is to be hoped that Japan will accept the offer of this Government. The last dispatches from the United States contained the information that Japan had refused to arbitrate. This does not coincide with the interview secured by the associate editor of the Washington Star with Count Okuma, in which he stated that resort to arbitration might be the alternative if the countries could not come to an agreement. The spirit that prompts a refusal to submit a dispute to disinterested statesmen for settlement, when two countries cannot agree, is the spirit that threatens the commercial, moral and social prosperity of the nations.

In a curious way (says the Washington correspondent of the Independent), the beet sugar industry of the United States has its direct influence on the abrogation of the Hawaiian Treaty, and indirectly on the question of annexation. Naturally Mr. Spreckels and the "Beet Sugar Association" desire to cut off the free sugar of Hawaii. The "Beet Sugar Trust" has been a powerful in-

fluence on the Senate for weeks past, in the effort to abrogate the Treaty. On the other hand, naturally, the Hawaiian sugar-growers are against any change in the Treaty, which they regard as reciprocal by the cession of Pearl Harbor to the United States, in exchange for the concession to Hawaii of free sugar. Mr. Spreckels and Henry Oxnard, the President of the "Beet Sugar Association," quite ignore the Pearl Harbor provision of the Treaty, and apparently see only the free-sugar side of the question. They have no interests in Pearl Harbor, but they have vast interests in beet sugar. Mr. Oxnard talks freely and severely of the Hawaiian Sugar Trust and the "Hawaiian Lobby" in Washington, in the interest of free sugar. At the same time many other people are just as sure that the Beet Sugar Trust is even a more powerful lobby, and speak quite as freely of the "Beet Sugar Lobby." Mr. Oxnard also holds up the evils of cheap, or contract labor in Hawaii, and yet Claus Spreckels, who now has the largest interest in the Beet Sugar Trust, became a millionaire "Sugar King" on this same cheap labor. The friends of the ex-Queen Liliuokalani declare, with some bitterness, that Mr. Spreckels was but a half-hearted Royalist at any time. He did not oppose annexation because of any love for the monarchy, but because with annexation there could be no more contract labor, and therefore he would be deprived of enormous profits in this line. It remains to be seen whether the sugar-beet industry of California will be kept free of contract labor, as it is already announced that Japanese have appeared in the beet fields, who are suspected of coming into the United States, under contract for this purpose.

FOR GOOD SHOOTING.

Conditions Under Which Prize Shoot Will Be Held.

Through the kindness of Captain Wall, of the Sharpshooters, the terms of the shoot for the Waterhouse trophy are here given:

WATERHOUSE TROPHY.

First Prize—Gold medal valued at \$50 presented to the First Company Sharpshooters of Hawaii by Senator H. Waterhouse, ex-Lieut. First Company Sharpshooters.

Second Prize—Gold medal; third prize, silver medal. Conditions.—Ten scores of ten rounds at 200 and 500 yards, to be shot on the Company's range in the presence of at least two members. All 200 yards scores to be shot before January 1st, 1898. All 500 yards scores to be shot any time from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1898, both inclusive. Such scores to be the first of the day and only one score a day allowed. No sighting shots at 200 yards. Two sighting shots at 500 yards. Entrance fee 10 cents for each score. All members of the company to be handicapped by a committee of three, consisting of the Commissioned Officers. Such handicap allowance to be posted on the Company's range, and unless a claim or protest in writing be handed said committee within two weeks from the date thereof it shall stand good. All claims or protests will be considered and the decision of the committee shall be final.

The handicap allowance for 200 yard shooting, as approved by the committee, is as follows:

	Points.
W. E. Wall	scratch
A. C. Wall	1
J. L. McLean	1
F. B. Darnley	1
J. C. McVeigh	1
J. B. Gibson	1
H. Q. Berry	1
B. F. Burgess	1
H. C. Chamberlain	1
C. C. Chamberlain	1
W. J. Forbes	1
J. Kidwell	1
F. S. Dodge	1
M. H. Drummond	1
T. V. King	1
H. W. Peck	1
C. C. Rhodes	1
C. J. Wall	1
C. H. Tracy	1
J. C. McLean	1
J. Marsden	1
M. D. Johnson	1
M. B. Johnson	1
J. A. Johnson	1
C. Cassidy	1
N. B. Emerson	1
A. B. Wood	1
J. Farnsworth	1
N. Schofield	1
E. Thompson	1
F. W. Thrum	1
A. Waterhouse	1
C. V. Sturdevant	1
J. F. Scott	1
J. C. McCandless	1
A. Magoon	1
F. Atherton	1
W. H. Bell	1
E. C. Bond	1
A. C. McCandless	1
L. L. McCandless	1
F. B. Oat	1
J. B. Castle	1
J. S. Emerson	1
J. C. Chamberlain	1
E. N. Hitchcock	1
C. Johnson	1
A. W. Keech	1
F. Leslie	1
J. Lightfoot	1
M. N. Sanders	1
O. Sorenson	1
Edgar Wood	1

RE-ENTRY MATCH.

First Company Sharpshooters of Hawaii.

All shooting to be done on the Company's range, in the presence of at least two members. Distance 200 yards. Ten rounds off hand. Entrance fee 10 cents. Entries unlimited. Match open to and including December 31st, 1897.

Medals of appropriate design to be awarded as follows:

To those scoring 10 scores of 47 or over—Gold medal, 1st Class; to those scoring 10 scores of 46 or over—Gold

medal, 2d Class; to those scoring 10 scores of 45 or over—Gold medal, 3rd Class; to those scoring to scores of 44 or over—Gold medal, 4th Class; to those scoring of 10 scores of 43 or over—Gold medal, 5th Class.

As an additional inducement to those in the 4th and 5th Classes to do good Creedmore Shooting, gold medal of like design to the silver medals of their class will be awarded to the member making the highest score in each class. No member is entitled to more than one medal.

Any member shooting ten scores better than those of his class, shall be entitled to a medal of the higher class only.

Members to be classified by the Company's officers. Such classification to stand unless a written claim or protest be handed to the Company's officers, within two weeks from the date, said classifications are posted on the Company's range. The committee's second consideration of classification shall be final.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

First Class, 47 or over—W. E. Wall, A. C. Wall, F. B. Darnley.

Second Class, 46 or over—J. L. McLean, B. F. Burgess, J. B. Gibson, W. J. Forbes, H. Q. Berry, F. S. Dodge.

Third Class, 45 or over—J. D. McVeigh, J. Kidwell, C. C. Rhodes, H. C. Chamberlain, T. V. King, C. J. Wall, J. C. Chamberlain, H. W. Peck, C. H. Tracy.

Fourth Class, 44 or over—M. H. Drummond, M. B. Johnson, A. B. Wood, N. B. Emerson, W. F. Thrum, J. S. Martin, J. A. Johnson, J. Farnsworth, J. Marsden, A. Waterhouse, H. D. Johnson, John Cassidy, F. B. Oat, N. Schofield.

Fifth Class, 43 or over—C. V. Sturdevant, J. A. McCandless, F. Atherton, J. B. Castle, E. H. Hitchcock, F. Leslie, O. Sorenson, J. F. Scott, L. L. McCandless, W. H. Bell, J. S. Emerson, C. Johnson, J. Lightfoot, Edgar Wood, J. S. McCandless, J. A. Magoon, E. C. Bond, J. Grace, A. W. Keech, M. N. Sanders, U. Thompson.

SHARPSHOOTERS' RECORD FOR

JUNE, 1897.

Wall, W. E.	5555555555555555	49
Wall, A. C.	5555555555555555	49
Forbes	5555555555555555	47
Gibson	5555555555555555	47
Wood, A. B.	5555555555555555	47
Johnson, J. Alex.	5555555555555555	46
McLean	5555555555555555	46
McVeigh	5555555555555555	46
Berry	5555555555555555	46
Dodge, F. S.	5555555555555555	46

Average of 10 scores.....468

Tracy	5555555555555555	46
Emerson, N. B.	5555555555555555	46
Burgess	5555555555555555	46
Wall, C. J.	5555555555555555	46
Peck	5555555555555555	45
Farnsworth	5555555555555555	45
Scott	5555555555555555	45
Darnley	5555555555555555	44
Cassidy	5555555555555555	44
Ewing	5555555555555555	43

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C.	4555555555555555	44
Schofield	4555555555555555	42
Oat	4555555555555555	42
Wood, Edgar	4555555555555555	42
Emerson, J. S.	4555555555555555	42
Sorenson	4555555555555555	41
Sanders	4555555555555555	40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

Sorenson 4555555555555555 41

Sanders 4555555555555555 40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

Sorenson 4555555555555555 41

Sanders 4555555555555555 40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

Sorenson 4555555555555555 41

Sanders 4555555555555555 40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

Sorenson 4555555555555555 41

Sanders 4555555555555555 40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

Sorenson 4555555555555555 41

Sanders 4555555555555555 40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

Sorenson 4555555555555555 41

Sanders 4555555555555555 40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

Sorenson 4555555555555555 41

Sanders 4555555555555555 40

Average of 10 scores.....449

Chamberlain, H. C. 4555555555555555 44

Schofield 4555555555555555 42

Oat 4555555555555555 42

Wood, Edgar 4555555555555555 42

Emerson, J. S. 4555555555555555 42

SUMMER SCHOOL

Faultfinding With Pupils May be Obviated.

Reasons for Some Children Appearing Dull - Lecture This Morning.

The regular attendance of the members of the Summer School, at its meetings and classes is sufficient proof that the teachers are finding the school of practical value. Fine work is being done in all the branches, and many teachers will approach the ordeal of next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday with fewer misgivings than they have felt for some time past. The talks of Dr. Brown in the High School building at 9 a. m. to the second section and at 1:45 p. m. to the first section are eminently valuable and practical, and it is certain that much better work will be done through the coming year by those who have availed themselves of his kindly guidance and advice.

Yesterday morning Dr. Brown took as his subject "Educational Diagnosis." It was pointed out that the fine art of teaching is intimately allied to other fine arts, sciences and professions. The relationship between teaching and painting has been pointed out. The work of the teacher is on lines parallel with that of the minister, and it can be shown that the teacher must adopt some of the methods of the doctor, if he is to be successful. The doctor concerns himself chiefly with pathological conditions, although many medical men are now devoting their attention to the healthy functions of the human body, and trying rather to prevent disease than to cure it. Educators have to do primarily with conditions of health, secondly with conditions of disease, but in common with the physician, the teacher has a great deal to do with diagnosis. There are no books treating of this subject from an educational standpoint, although day by day the importance of the subject is being more clearly seen.

In the school room things are very often not what they seem. A teacher may think that a child is stupid or indolent, when really that is not the case. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the teacher to make a careful inquiry into the real cause of trouble. He may find that (1) the difficulty may arise from some physical or physiological trouble. (2) Difficulty may be caused by peculiarities of development, especially of mental development, or (3) the trouble may be caused by former imperfect teaching. Trouble is often caused by some imperfection in the eye of the child. A diagnosis of this case may be formed by observing that the child keeps his book too near to his eyes, that he slips words in reading, or does not see the black-board clearly. This may be caused by the imperfect lighting of the school room, by too much or too little light, or by cross lights in the school room. A diagnosis of the case being formed, the teacher is in a position to seek a remedy. The light should not be too scattered; it should fall on the left side of the pupil. Where necessary, the parent should be notified of the defective sight of the pupil, or the pupil sent to a physician for treatment. The ear, too, may often be at fault; a child, by defective hearing, may form a habit of inattention. This difficulty, also, should receive the attention of the teacher.

Dr. Brown was unable to finish the subject of "Educational Diagnosis" and will continue it today.

AGAINST INCOME TAX.

Important Petitions Filed in the Circuit Court.

The protest against the Income Tax has assumed tangible form by the filing of two petitions to the Circuit Court, one by a private individual, James Campbell, and one by a corporation, the Honolulu Iron Works, for injunctions to restrain Tax Collector Shaw from assessing and collecting the Income Tax. The Tax Collector is given the usual 10 days' time for filing an answer to the Court.

The plaintiffs name themselves specially in the petitions, but in a sense the whole community is interested, as the decisions on the two cases will determine the constitutionality of the Income Tax Act in its application to both individuals and corporations.

In his petition, James Campbell quotes the act relating to individuals, and petitions for a restraining injunction, first, on the general ground of the unconstitutionality of an income tax. He then enters into particulars and gives a series of reasons for the petition. Among them is the claim that the act is unfair. To substantiate this he quotes from the act the provision that all individuals having an income under \$2,000 are exempt; that there is an exemption of \$2,000 for those having an income under \$4,000, but no exemption for those having an income of over \$4,000.

Another reason is that there is a provision for the exemption of profits from the sale of real estate purchased more than two years previous to the date on which the act is to take effect, but that no such provision is made for improvements on buildings. A further claim is that there is no return of mercantile firms or partnership property. There is also the claim that each member of the community is not required to contribute his portion or share of taxes.

The same general line of argument is followed in the petition of the Honolulu Iron Works. After enumerating the conditions of incorporation and describing the company's property, the plaintiff declares that the company is willing to pay taxes on property under the Act of 1896, relating to Internal

Taxes. The petitioner claims that the Income Tax is unconstitutional. One reason is that it results in a duplicate taxation of all income received between July 1 and January 1st of each year and remaining on hand as money on January 1st. Another reason is that it exempts corporations and like institutions organized for charitable purposes, and beneficiary societies. It is also claimed that the act is void relating to taxing the salaries of the President and Justices of the Supreme Court as such a provision is contrary to the Constitution of the Republic.

Both the petitions are elaborate and review the whole Income Tax Act thoroughly. The development of the cases promises to be interesting.

"FINANCIER" SUGGESTS.

Thinks the Revenue Sufficient Without Income Tax.

MR. EDITOR:—Kindly allow a faithful Government supporter to make a few remarks on revenues, taxes, etc. Some days ago one of our evening papers stated that the Minister of Finance depends on the income tax for a large part of the national income, and what is going to replace the deficit, should the case go against the Government. We are continually told the expenditures in all branches of the Government are steadily reduced, and put on a business-like basis. It is a matter of fact that the revenues derived from the Customs Department have largely increased since the advent of the present Collector-General, because he makes the importers pay the proper duties and does not accept any fictitious values. The income from the Water-works has also increased by strict attention to the rules.

The revenues from the Interior Department proper have greatly added to the income of the Government; there are several new heads for licenses altogether. Then we have the new License Act, anyway. Most of the firms pay greatly increased license fees under that law. Most everybody that has any taxes to pay will have noticed in the last three years that an efficient Tax Collector, to his credit, he it said, has largely increased the general tax income by putting proper values on our real estate and personal property.

The earnings from the Postal Bureau have also increased, besides, the Government has seen fit to reduce the interest on deposits on Postal Savings Bank and on Post Office bonds. We also hear that expenses in the Military Department have been cut down. I, for one, think that the people pay enough taxes, and if the income tax should go against the Government, I, for one, fail to see where it can be much out.

A suggestion I should like to make for the benefit of the Government, and one that should receive a little attention by our next Legislature. We should have a special license officer, a person that would keep the run of all the different licenses and have all examined once a year. At present, it is the duty of the Police Department; but that bureau has enough work on hand already. In order to be just, make every business or profession (that is carried on for profit) take out a license; no matter if they sell foreign or home-made goods. Peddlers in all sorts of ware should also pay a license. Mr. Editor, excuse the length of my remarks and deal kindly with me, as I am not a "FINANCIER."

Honolulu, H. I., July 20, 1897.

KOOLAU RACE WAR.

Japanese and Chinese in Battle Near the Pali.

Koolau had an incipient race war on Wednesday night, which might have ended seriously but for the intervention of Contractor Whitehouse, Henry Crane and a young man named Townsend. It seems that in the Chinese camp on the Koolau side of the Pali there are 30 or more Chinese who work on the Pali road. Almost adjoining this is the camp of the Japanese.

One of the Chinese is the fortunate possessor of two porkers, and on Wednesday they broke pen and wandered up the side of the hill. As two of the Japanese were returning home they found one of the pigs and tied him up to a tree near their camp. When the owner discovered the loss he made a search, found the pig and drove it home. About 8 o'clock the Japanese called on the Chinaman and made a demand for a reward. This was the beginning of a warm discussion, during which the little brownie told his antagonist that 20 Japanese could whip 60 Chinamen. Then he grabbed the Chinaman by the throat. Other Chinamen, hearing the loud voices, ran into the room and drove the Japanese away.

Later in the evening about 40 Chinamen started for the Japanese quarters, but returned on the advice of their luna. Then the Japanese started to the Chinamen's place and began stoning the houses. During this the Chinese luna was injured by being hit with a stone. The Japanese seemed determined to get money as a reward or have a fight, but the Celestial kept saying: "I no got money; I no like fight. Suppose you like money, you ketchem boss. I no tell you ketchem pig, anyhow."

This seemed to anger the Jap, and a general fight with stones, shovels and picks, as weapons, ensued. After it was over one Japanese was found with a broken arm, another with a broken finger and one with his head gashed. A Japanese woman, who mixed up in it, had her hip dislocated. But few of the Chinamen were injured, the most serious being a luna, who had his finger almost severed by being cut with a shovel. The men were arrested by policemen from Koolau about 9 o'clock and hauled off next morning by Whitehouse & Wilson.

Immense Evaporator.

A great many people have an idea that the work done at the Honolulu Iron Works is always on a small scale but if they would only take the trouble

to visit the shops from time to time, as at the present time, they would soon find out their mistake. Just now there stands fully completed and erected in just the way it will be found on Lihue plantation a few weeks hence, an immense evaporator weighing approximately 150 tons. It shows the careful work of a great many men and is a finely constructed piece of machinery. As it stands it is proof of the capabilities of home manufacture. Those who wish to see the evaporator had better call at the Honolulu Iron Works within the next two days as it is to be sent away very soon.

FASTEST TIME.

O. S. S. Alameda Breaks the Record From Auckland.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp Commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday morning after making the fastest trip from Auckland that has ever been made by any steamer. She came up in 11 days and 10 hours and was waiting off the harbor at 7:30 o'clock, awaiting the arrival of the pilot. This beats the time of the Moana by about four hours for that steamer did not get into port until after noon and left Auckland at about the same time of the day as the Alameda. The time spent in Apia was alike with both steamers. Chief Engineer Little is very proud of the work of the steamer over the engines of which he has control and does not hesitate to say that if the Alameda had started from this port at the same hour of the day as the Moana she would have arrived there at 12 o'clock or thereabouts on Tuesday whereas the former got there in the night.

LATEST DISPATCH.

Senator Morgan Introduces Annexation Resolution.

In a postscript to a letter from Mr. Greene, of M. Phillips & Co., to Theo. F. Lansing, dated San Francisco, 1:45 p. m. July 13th, the writer said: "A telegram has just been received here from parties in Washington to the effect that Senator Morgan will introduce his annexation resolution this afternoon or tomorrow."

This is considered by a Cabinet Minister to be the latest information at hand on the subject. There was no dispatch from Minister Hatch, and his last letter was dated July 7th, so that the newspapers contain several days later news than has been officially transmitted to this Government.

Elsie Adair Seriously Ill.

Louis T. Kenake received a letter from his brother on the Alameda from Sydney under date of July 5th, to the effect that the season of the Elsie Adair Company with which he has been connected since its departure for the Orient, had closed. On the night previous Miss Elsie Adair, the mainstay of the company, fell in a faint while performing her serpentine dance and at the time of the departure of the Alameda, was in a very serious condition. It had not yet been decided whether Miss Adair would remain to be treated there or return to her home in California.

Ministers' Movements.

The movements of the American Minister and Consul were watched with no small degree of interest after the arrival of the Australia yesterday.

Consul General Haywood went to the boat landing, and, after waiting there a few moments, was joined by Minister Sewall. The two proceeded uptown and returned a little later with Admiral Beardslee, who, together with Minister Sewall, went off aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia. The Consul General went up town. After the Admiral and Minister Sewall had gotten aboard, Captain Book, of the Marion, went over on an official call.

Cheap Rates.

The Oceanic Steamship Company, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., agents, will sell through first-class tickets to Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Paul at extremely low rates, by the Australia leaving here July 28. The tickets are good to leave San Francisco for Eastern points only on August 5th and 9th.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Madeline Hartwell, daughter of Hon. A. S. Hartwell, to A. F. Judd, Jr., eldest son of Chief Justice Judd, is announced.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3½c.

There was no meeting of the Board of Education yesterday.

Mrs. L. de L. Ward has gone on a visit to her old home in Honolulu.

Optum Brown is said to be rusticated on Maui. He fell out of an airship. C. Du Roi, manager for Ehlers & Co., is making heavy purchases of goods while in the States.

Any one having a copy of Low's Cable Code will confer a favor by communicating with this office.

Captain W. L. Bowers, of the Merchants' Patrol, has been given a police commission by Marshal Brown.

Theo. F. Lansing was sworn in as Minister of Finance before Henry Smith, Clerk of the Judiciary, Wednesday.

The Samoa Herald reports a most successful Fourth of July celebration by the few Americans who reside in Apia.

Minister King has decided to close the Pali road as soon as the contractors are ready to begin work on this end of the line.

The public is cordially invited to attend a reception at the United Chinese Society hall on Saturday, July 24th,

from 2 to 4 p. m., in honor of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, Kong Sul, Emperor of China.

Minister Shimamura received no dispatches of importance by the Australia and had no communication with the Naniwa during the day.

Today's (July 20th) Timely Topics by the Hawaiian Hardware Company will repay a careful study on the part of householders and others.

Mrs. B. F. Dillingham and Mrs. Jordan will entertain the teachers attending the Summer School at Woodlawn, this afternoon from 3:30 to 6.

There will be a reception in the rooms of the Chinese United Society from 2 to 4 Saturday, the anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Emperor.

W. M. Giffard denies that W. G. Irwin is seriously ill in San Francisco. He is in receipt of a letter from him written the day before the Australia sailed.

William Savidge, of the business department of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, left for Maui on a two-weeks' vacation on the Claudine yesterday afternoon.

It was learned from the manager of Ewa Plantation yesterday that grinding and cleaning up for the season had been finished and that the crop was above expectations.

By the Australia Tuesday morning Mr. Alexander Young received the sad intelligence of the death of his brother, Robert Young, in Glasgow, Scotland, on June 20th, at the age of 65.

The news by the Australia interests the public in regard to prices on bicycles. E. O. Hall & Son quote in their new advertisement today prices on Columbia and Rambler '97 models.

F. H. Hayselden has sent in his resignation to the Court as trustee of the estate of the late James G. Hayselden and a petition has been filed for the appointment of E. Faxon Bishop in his stead.

Alexander Atherton returned from Williams College yesterday, and will spend his vacation with his parents. He will begin a course of medicine at the Johns Hopkins University in the autumn.

It is likely there will soon be a revolver match between the regular police officers and the detectives. The latter have been making excellent records of late and will prove no mean antagonists.

BORN.

HENNING.—At Lahaina, Maui, July 20, 1897, to the wife of W. Henning, a daughter.

McNICOLL.—In this city, July 21, 1897, to the wife of D. W. McNicholl, a son.

DIED.

YOUNG.—In Glasgow, Scotland, on June 20, 1897, Robert Young, brother of Alexander Young of this city, at the age of 65.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND
HONOLULU.

Awarded
Highest Honor—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Morning Star Notes.

The Morning Star will probably get away for the islands of the South Seas about Saturday. Much of her coal will have to be shifted to make room for the freight from this place.

The missionary packet will be commanded by Capt. Isiah Bray. Captain Garland, the Star's master on her last trip, arrived on the Australia yesterday.

Following are the missionaries who will go to Micronesia: Miss Beulah Logan, Miss Olin and Rev. Louis Mitchell.

An Imperial ordinance has just been issued in Japan for encouraging the direct export of silk.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE
BETWEEN YOU AND

**Chicago,
U. S. A.**

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you, cheap, that you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—Invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U.S.A.

HENRY ST. GOAR EDWARD POLLITZ
Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY
COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

403 California St. - San Francisco, Cal.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the special partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of "Lishman and Ouderkerk," is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, from and after this date. All liabilities existing at this date will be paid by J. Ouderkerk, and all accounts owing the said firm will be collected by him.

ROBERT LISHTMAN.
JOHN OUDERKERK.

Witness:
C. G. BALLENTYNE.
Honolulu, H. I., 21st July, 1897.
1883-4t

HAMAKUA MILL CO.

At the annual meeting of the Hamakua Mill Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Theo. H. Davies Vice-President Chas. Notley Treasurer W. H. Baird Secretary J. C. Cook Auditor T. R. Keyworth J. C. COOK, Secretary.
Honolulu, 15th July, 1897. 1881-3t

LAUPAHOEHOE SUGAR CO.

At the annual meeting of the Laupahoehoe Sugar Company held this 15th day of July, 1897, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President Theo. H. Davies Vice-President F. M. Swanzy Treasurer W. H. Baird Secretary J. C. Cook Auditor T. R. Keyworth J. C. COOK, Secretary.
1881-3t

LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety no better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that; the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. Island orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own Importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.



ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT

Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A MILK INSPECTOR

Board of Health Appoints Much Needed Officer.

DR. J. R. SHAW IS THE MAN

Butchers' Salaries at Lep-
er Settlement Raised.

Dr. Monsarrat Tells of Cows Test-
ed—Paul R. Isenberg Anxious for
Continuance of Work.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President W. O. Smith, Health Agent Reynolds, Drs. Wood, Emerson, Monsarrat, Alveraz; Messrs. C. A. Brown, T. F. Lansing, Kellipio; also Paul Isenberg.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Dr. Monsarrat's report showed favorable condition of cattle, sheep and hogs slaughtered last week.

Inspector Kellipio's report showed 37,645 fish received at the market during the past week.

Under the Act to Mitigate, a report of 162 examined during the two weeks ending July 21st, was made.

President Smith reported that the appointment of Dr. L. F. Alvarez as a delegate to the leprosy congress had been acted upon favorably by the Government. The suggestion had been approved and the recommendation adopted. A commission had been issued from the Koloa hospital showed 12 patients admitted during the quarter ending June 30th. Maluluani hospital showed 37 admitted during the same time—32 foreigners and 5 Hawaiians.

President Smith announced that there was at present no more money for the inspectors who were doing the work of examining dairy cows for tuberculosis and that no more could be obtained until the next session of the Legislature. In his opinion, the work should be continued.

Paul R. Isenberg—"By all means. It is a matter that should not be allowed to lag."

Just here, Dr. Monsarrat, announcing that the matter had already been considered by the inspector, said that he and Dr. Shaw were willing to go right along with the work.

On the strength of this and the unanimous expression by the members of the Board that the work be carried on, a motion was made and carried to the effect that "the inspectors proceed with the work of testing dairy cows for tuberculosis."

President Smith announced that the Executive officer and the secretary had told him of the application of the butchers at the leper settlement on Molokai for more pay. It was moved and carried that the salary of each be increased from \$9 to \$10, this to apply to the month of July as well.

President Smith then announced the question of a milk inspector which had been particularly mentioned to him by Paul R. Isenberg.

Mr. Isenberg then emphasized the necessity of appointing a milk inspector for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu. He had spoken to Dr. Shaw regarding the matter and had obtained from him consent to take the position with the understanding that he examine the milk carried around by the milk carts at any hour of the day or night. In Mr. Isenberg's opinion, the milk inspector should be appointed for the good of the public and for the protection of the various dairies known under the head of the "Dairymen's Association" about which organization many people had gained a wrong impression, averring that it is a trust and formed for the purpose of increasing the price of milk.

President Smith read the law bearing upon the subject and found that any agent of the Board of Health was empowered to make examination of milk.

Mr. Isenberg said that the question was one of getting a competent man to do the work. Dr. Shaw was such a man.

This view obtained and, upon motion, was unanimously voted that "Dr. J. Shaw be appointed an agent of the Board of Health and Inspector of Milk for the District of Kona, Island of Oahu, to serve without pay so far as the Board of Health is concerned."

Dr. Monsarrat then made the following report on dairy cows tested for tuberculosis.

July 12—21 cows tagged, 20 tested, 6 condemned, 1 not tested, 1 to be re-tested.

July 19—23 tagged, 19 tested, 11 condemned, 1 not tested.

STRUCK SHOAL.

H. B. M. S. Penguin on a Cable Survey Trip.

The H. B. M. S. Penguin Field Command, arrived in port early yesterday morning over four months out from Sydney which she left to put to the work of line sounding for a proposed cable. She came into port in good shape and with all aboard in good health.

Although the officer of the Penguin was not able to give any information

it has been learned that at about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night and while about 30 miles off the Island of Oahu, the "tell-tale" of the ship showed that a shoal 26 fathoms below the surface of the water, had been struck. There was great excitement about as nothing of the kind had ever been reported and the discovery was noted for the first time. The Penguin will return to the place as soon as possible to make all investigation into the matter and a British mail-of-war will have the credit of discovery.

Returning to the trip proper, it was learned that the Penguin left Sydney on April 10th, arriving in Suva, Fiji, on the 28th. She proceeded eastward and surveyed Namuka Passage, where three lines of soundings were run.

On May 1st, the Penguin proceeded on the cable line, Sydney Island and the Phoenix group were reached on May 10th. Left on May 11th, a line was carried to Palmyra, which place was reached on May 20th. The anchorage there was surveyed, special attention being paid to a proper approach for the cable.

On June 1st, left Palmyra for a survey of the various reported dangers which have been spoken about for the past 20 years or more. Found Kingman reef which was surveyed and fixed for the charts.

Two weeks were spent at Coldew and Maria reefs where 4,000 square miles of soundings were gone over, but to no purpose.

Arrived at Fanning's Island, June 19th. Remained there until July 8th, fully surveying the harbor and the outer edges for the approach of the cable. Arrived in Honolulu, July 21st.

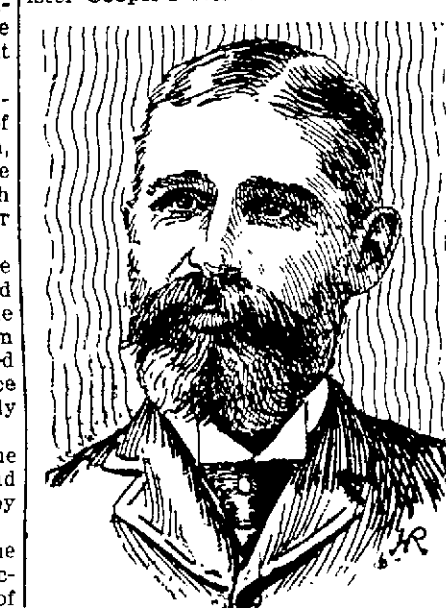
Following is a complete list of the officers of the Penguin: Captain A. M. Field, Lieutenants F. C. C. Pasco, A. Waugh, G. Nares, A. W. Lewis and C. R. Brewis; Paymaster J. Murray, Surgeon M. C. Langford, Chief Engineer Wm. Toop and Boatswains Thos. Selly and F. Payne.

IN THE CABINET

Theo. F. Lansing Appointed Minister of Finance.

Minister Cooper's Ad Interim Commission Had Expired.

When Minister Damon left here on May 5th, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper was commissioned Minister of Finance ad interim for the legal period of 60 days. Before his departure, Minister Damon tendered his resignation, to be accepted in case of necessity. As matters of importance are to be transacted in the Finance Office, and as Minister Cooper's commission has expired



THEO. F. LANSING,
Minister of Finance

by the legal limitation of 60 days, he felt unwilling to go on with the work and have his right to act in the capacity as Minister of Finance be questioned.

The most important matter at hand in the Finance Office is the signing of the commissions of the Tax Appeal Board, and the Cabinet did not wish the authority of the signer of the commissions to be questioned. In order that all doubts might be set aside, a meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, and Theodore F. Lansing, of the M. Phillips & Co., commissioned as Minister. On Minister Damon's return, Mr. Lansing will probably retire and Mr. Damon will be offered the portfolio.

Theodore F. Lansing, the new Minister of Finance, was born in Saratoga, New York, 45 years ago, but lived his boyhood days in Albany. When about 20 years old he left the East and took up his home in the mining districts in California for a time and then centering in San Francisco.

Fourteen years ago he was tendered a position as bookkeeper for the firm in which he is now a member, the proposition coming from Mr. Phillips, who then resided in San Francisco. Mr. Schlesinger was manager at the time, and continued so until 1893, when he withdrew to make his home in California. Then Mr. Lansing was appointed manager and two years later, January 1, 1895, he was admitted to partnership and by his sterling business methods the firm ranks with the best in the city.

Mr. Lansing's connection with politics in the Islands began with the overthrow of the monarchy. He was made one of the Committee of Safety, in whose hands were placed the task of regulating the affairs of Government during the period of existence of the Committee of Safety. Mr. Lansing bowed himself to be cool-headed and competent to do with his colleagues in handling grave matters of state.

When the Advisory Council was formed, Mr. Lansing declined to become a member of it as he had declined

other offices under the Government, owing to press of business, the only exception being his membership in the Board of Health, to which he was appointed in 1891.

He was the organizer of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association, and was, for three years its secretary and treasurer, during which period he brought the association to a splendid financial standing. For the past two years he has filled the president's chair in the association. When the Healan Boat and Yacht Club was incorporated Mr. Lansing was promptly elected president, and continues to take a very active interest in its affairs. Besides his interest in the firm of M. Phillips & Co., he is largely interested in the Olua Coffee Company, which is now developing one of the largest tracts of land in the coffee district of Olua.

Mr. Lansing is recognized as a capable man for the office of Minister of Finance. He is conservative to a degree in his business relations, and the same methods which have characterized his conduct in the affairs of his firm will be extended to the Finance Office.

New Crockery.

W. W. Dimond is placing on sale a large assortment of fine English crockery just received by the Brunhilda. The assortment consists of plain and beautifully decorated toilet sets, flower pots and seed pans, glass ware and dishes. The shapes of the sets are novel and the decorations beautiful.

NOT EVEN IF IT COST TWENTY SHILLINGS.

A notable percentage—about one-third, I think—of the power of a steam engine is used up in overcoming the friction of its own parts. Hence inventors are constantly testing devices to reduce friction. Yet they can never overcome it; and the resistance created by it represents power (and hence expense also) absolutely lost.

Now the human body is a machine propelled by heat, exactly as an engine is; and anything that retards it may be considered as friction. Very good, then.

You have noticed great differences in your own vigor. Some days you work easily, and on others with difficulty. This is so whether you are chiefly a muscle-worker or a brain-worker; or a mixture of both—as most people are. Occasionally you are able to do more work in a day than at other times you can do in three. It is the odds between walking on smooth, hard level grounds and dragging yourself uphill through wet clay. What wouldn't lawyers, authors, clergymen, and all other brain-workers give for something having the power to keep their minds clear and strong? Or body-workers for something that would prevent aching, weakness and fatigue? Do I know what will do it? No, I don't. If I did I could retail the secret for more money than is stowed away in the Bank of England. But I do know one thing, and will tell it you in a minute—for nothing.

First, however, we will talk of Mr. J. B. Goss and the friction he tried so long to overcome. Mr. Goss is a large farmer living at Stradsett, near Downham Market, Norfolk, and is well known in his district. When the farmers meet on market days he often speaks of his experience and how he came out of it.

In order to cover it all he has to go back fifteen years—to about 1878. At that time he began to feel the signs of some disease which he could neither account for nor understand. At first he merely realized that he was out of condition. His work became less and less a pleasure and more and more a task. From his business his thoughts turned upon himself, and no man can work well in that form. Then he and his victuals began to disagree, which is a state of things to make a man ask what can the reason be?

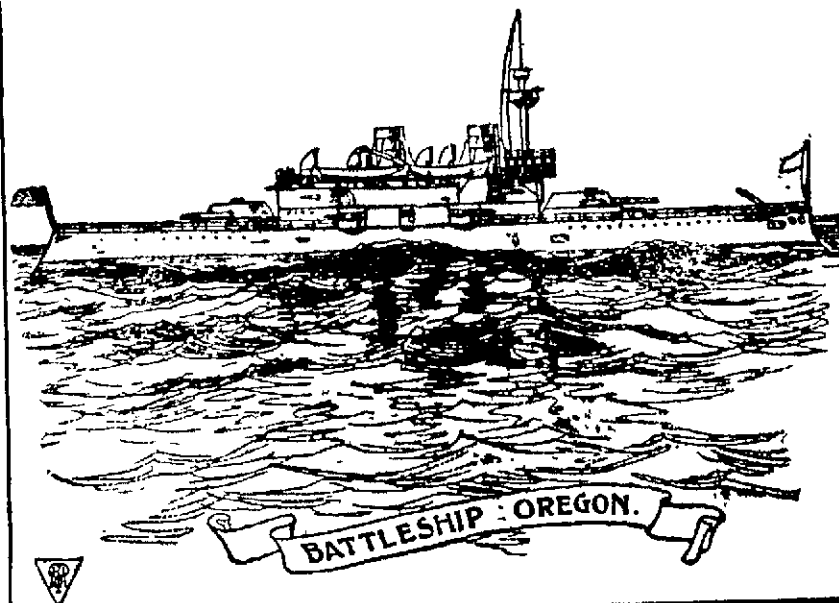
He had a well-provided table, of course; yet he often sat down to his meals and couldn't touch a morsel. Mr. Goss knew that this would never do. If a man expects to live, he must eat. There are no two ways about that. So he ate more or less—although not much—without the stimulus of an appetite, he forced it down, as you may say. But this wouldn't do either. When the stomach goes on strike it can't be shipped into working before the question at issue is properly settled.

Thus it ended in his having great pain and tightness at his sides and chest. "I was constantly heaving up a sour fluid," he says, "which ran out of my mouth like vinegar. I had a horrible sensation at the stomach for which I was not able to find any relief. For nights together I could get no sleep; and in this general condition I continued for five years, no medicine or medical treatment doing more than to abate some of the worst symptoms for the time being.

"In the early part of 1883 I heard of a medicine which was said to do good in cases like mine. Whether it would help me of course I had no idea. After so many things have failed, one naturally has no faith in a new one. Yet I got a supply and began with it. In a short time it was plain that I had come upon the real remedy at last. My food agreed with me, and soon all pain and distress gradually left me. Since then (now ten years ago) I have kept in the best of health. If I, or any of my family all anything, a dose of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the medicine that cured me—soon sets us right. We have no need of a doctor. (Signed) J. B. Goss, March 24th 1893."

Mr. Goss once said that if Seigel's Syrup cost 20s a bottle he would not be without it in his house. We can easily believe him. Considering what it did for him—and does for others—it would be cheap at any price. Yet like plenty of things of the highest practical value it costs but little. The reader can imagine under what difficulties and friction Mr. Goss must have done what work he did during those five years, suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia.

This then we know, that life's friction and loss of power comes chiefly from that single disease, and that once from the use of Mother Seigel's great discovery.



Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR



Vapo-Cresolene

Cures while
you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors.
We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil
Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).
As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped scales shall be used we would advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE
ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Fluiger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquit Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silases, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammeras, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler, Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc., American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE.

LIVUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LITTLE & MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Limited, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

1709

SAY AU REVOIR

Reception and Farewell at
T. Rain Walker's.

Large Assemblage of Citizens.
Handsome Decorations.
Dance on Lanai.

The farewell of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Walker in their cosy little home on King street, from 8 to 12 last night, was the very pleasant occasion upon which there were present some 250 or more friends, there being among this number, President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. S. M. Damon, U. S. Minister and Mrs. Sewall, H. I. J. M.'s Minister Shimamura, Captain Cotton and officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Captain Book and officers of the U. S. S. Marion, Captain Kurooka and officers of H. I. J. M.'s Naniwa, members of the diplomatic and Consular Corps and a very large representation of society people.

A large lanai just to the right of the house and connected with it by a canvas covered walk, was the central spot of the evening since the dancing took place there and the refreshment and smoking booths were clustered around it. Here it was too that the decorations were most beautiful. Open as it was on all sides, there was room for the draping of flags of all nations and signal pennants and a liberal sprinkling of palm leaves throughout. Above too, were twisted and wound into artistic form, large and small flags, while along each of the rafters, arched as they were, hung strings of Japanese lanterns of uniform size but various patterns. The Quintette Club was stationed in the Ewa mauka corner and just above them, in red old English letters on white, was the old English verse especially applicable to Christmas time but changed slightly to suit the occasion,

"Now farewell has come,
Let us beat up the drum,
And call all our friends together;
And when they appear,
Let us make them such cheer,
As will keep out the wind and the weather."

The yard was a perfect glory during the early part of the evening. All along the driveways and walks and half hidden in the foliage of trees and shrubs on the lawn and in the gardens, were hundreds of Japanese lanterns casting a soft glow over the whole place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker are to be congratulated on the entertainment they prepared for their guests who went out expecting to have a good time, and were not the least bit at fault in their calculations. After a short reception, came the main pleasure of the evening—the dance. Hand in hand with this went the usual round of pleasant social chatter, the little promenades and the enjoyment of the refreshments, prepared for the occasion. At 12 o'clock the last of the guests departed, and a most enjoyable function was at an end.

HARTWELL—HARTWELL.

Charming Wedding at Residence
of Judge Hartwell.

Amid the fragrance of malle wreaths and carnation blossoms and in the presence of about forty relatives and friends, Miss Mabel Hartwell and Mr. Alfred S. Hartwell were united in the bonds of holy matrimony last night, the ceremony taking place in the drawing room of the Hartwell home, Nuuanu, Rev. H. H. Parker officiating and Rev. D. P. Birnie assisting.

At 8 o'clock, the notes of a wedding march, played on the piano by Mrs. H. M. von Holt, were heard, and shortly afterward, the bridal party appeared, the bride leaning on the arm of her father, Judge A. S. Hartwell. Miss Lottie Lee Hartwell was maid-of-honor and Mr. Albert Judd, best man. The party entered from the balcony, and marched to the mauka Ewa course where the ceremony was performed. The bride was given away by her father.

Back of the party was a most beautiful curtain made up of alternate malle and white carnation leis reaching from floor to ceiling and covering a space eight feet wide. To the sides were masses of ferns, palms, white marguerites, carnations, chrysanthemums and lilies.

Over the door leading out upon the balcony to the side were long stalks of ginger in bloom while throughout the house over pictures doors and furniture, were leis of pink and red carnations and malle.

The ceremony completed a short reception was held, congratulations offered and hopes for the welfare of the young couple, expressed.

The bridal party then went out upon the lanai and was followed by the guests of the evening.

The bridal party with the nearest relatives then seated themselves around the circular table for the wedding supper while the other guests took places at the smaller tables set on the lanai and in the sitting room.

From the chandelier over the table where the wedding party was seated, malle and ginger leis radiated to the places of those seated around the table.

After supper dancing to music by a number of native musicians, was kept up for a short time and then the young couple left for Waikiki where they will spend the time until the departure of the Australia which will take them to the States. The usual shower of rice and old shoes followed the young people far down the driveway.

Among those present were the following: President and Mrs. Dole, Attorney General and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. von Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carter, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Theo.

Richards, Mrs. Hobron, Mrs. Gihman, Mrs. D. P. Birnie, Mrs. Riemenschneider, Miss Martha Alexander, Miss Kate Gray, Miss Muther, Miss Damon, Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Judd, Miss Agnes Judd, Miss Burbank, W. W. Hall Geo. R. Carter, C. W. Dickey, J. T. Waterhouse, Geo. Waterhouse, B. L. Marx and others.

TO NEW YORK.

Hawaii Sugar Not to Be Handled
at Western Refinery.

It was rumored at the departure of R. P. Rithet from Honolulu some weeks ago, that he would negotiate and contract, if possible, with persons in New York to handle the entire crop of Hawaiian sugar. Details of the deal, if there was a deal, were withheld for several reasons, the main one of which was that the matter was a private one and not of deep interest to the public outside of those directly interested in sugar. J. B. Atherton denied yesterday that any contract had been made with Eastern parties to take the sugar.

"You may say that it is definitely settled that our sugar will go to New York; no contract has yet been signed, nor will one. Changes may take place before January 1st next, of which we know nothing, and buyers may come here from New York and take it from here. It is settled, also, that the crop will not be handled by the Western Sugar Refinery."

Merchandise for Hawaii.

The bark R. P. Rithet was cleared yesterday for Honolulu with a general merchandise cargo. Among the leading shipments were the following: One hundred boxes tinplate, 300 gallons brandy, 5,875 pounds powder, 1 case fuse, 490 bales hay, 1,250 pounds solder, 88,349 pounds oats, 158 gallons wine, 6,069 pounds feed, 497 barrels flour, 338,208 pounds bran, 15,623 pounds corn, 82,400 pounds rolled barley, 4,025 pounds alfalfa, 58,495 pounds middlings, 105,670 pounds barley, 351 cts. wheat, 125 cases gasoline, 2,000 gallons oil, 886,800 pounds fertilizer, 1,000 cases soap, 4,359 redwood posts, 1,010 pounds meal, 285 packages cards and windows. —San Francisco Chronicle (July 11).

Island Boys Returned.

C. F. Peterson and A. A. Wilder, the two Honolulu boys who just graduated from the Yale Law School with flying colors, returned home on the Australia yesterday morning, looking in high spirits and ready to jump right into business. Special credit is due the young men since they worked diligently a number of years before going to the States to enable them to take a course of study in law in a place that would count. They saved their money for a good purpose and, after a most successful course, are back again in Honolulu where they are heartily welcomed.

Will Visit Volcano.

Mrs. E. S. Mead, president of Mount Holyoke; Mr. W. R. Castle, Professor and Mrs. George Mead, Rev. and Mrs. A. T. Swing, Miss Billings, Miss Castle and Miss Cowles left for Hawaii on the Kinau yesterday. They will remain away about three weeks. On their return to Honolulu the visiting members of the party will be the guests of Mrs. S. N. Castle for a few weeks more. Professor and Mrs. Mead will not return to Chicago until about the middle of September.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

The annual review of the past year's trade in Samoa shows a falling off in imports of 25 per cent. Exports are not increasing.



**POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED**
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS:
"The DEAN of Western Medicine's Verger writes:—'I was moved to try the Balsam of Aniseed, I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.'"

LIORRY, BARON, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—'I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists.'"

Mr. THOMAS BROWN, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1896, writes:—'I sincerely have enjoyed your Balsam of Aniseed for my cough and cold. I have used it for several years, giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'"

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Brown & Co., Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY,

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED,

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.

HOBSON DRUG CO.

FOR PIMPLES

USE
Cuticura
SOAP

THE ONLY
PREVENTIVE
OF
PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Foreign Depot: Anglo-Siam Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.

Sugar Machinery.

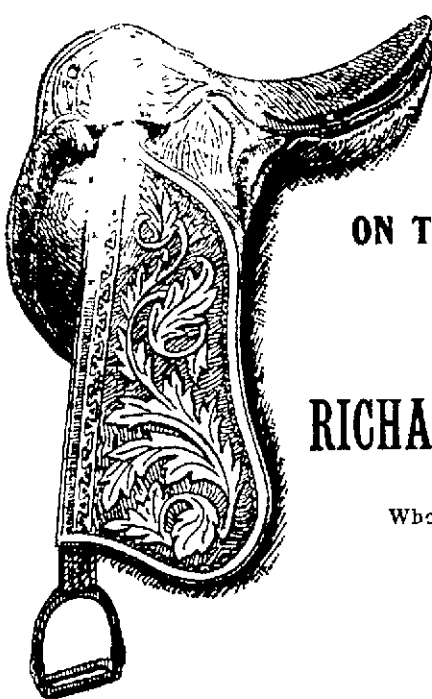
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL
OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.
Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soil by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 20,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 30 pounds in 30 days, and if never failed to make the weak impulse into strong vigor and magnetism. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say for it is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Love Your Habit and Lose Your Life Away," written guarantee on free sample. Address THE SINKING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.



STEEL PLOW

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 inches. For heavier work.

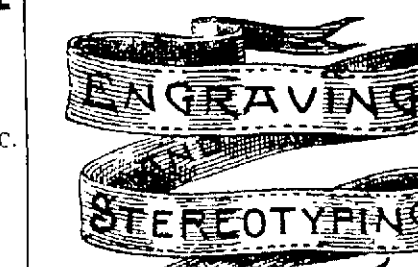
The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent The Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,

£12,064,532.

1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000 £ s d
Subscribed 2,750,000 0 0
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds 2,690,550 15 0
3-Life and Annuity Funds 5,694,482 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity 1,404,507 9 11
Branches 2,981,236 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Goods.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Eino Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

International Regulations for the Guidance of Mariners.

The International rules of the road at sea went into effect on July 1, after having been under discussion eight years. They are the result of the agreement of the only nations having a merchant marine which have not agreed to the new rules are Turkey, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Zanzibar.

One new feature of the rules is a provision allowing vessels to carry two white lights instead of one. The supposed advantage of two lights is to indicate more clearly the course of the vessel, as by having two lights properly placed it is possible to get a false light.

These two lights will be placed in line with the keel, one at the mainmast and the other on the foremast or foretopmast, and in such a position with reference to each other that the lower light shall be forward of the upper one. The vertical distance between the two lights will be between 20 and 40 feet, and the horizontal distance between 100 and 300 feet, depending upon the height and distance apart of the respective masts.

Another important change in the rules is one compelling steam vessels, when another vessel is ahead in a fog and its position uncertain, to stop the engines and proceed cautiously. Formerly vessels were allowed to proceed under such circumstances.

The rules for fog signals were the ones over which there was the greatest controversy, and while the rules in general appear to be satisfactory to steamship agents, there is still some opposition to the fog signals, many agents claiming that they will result in dangerous confusion.—Exchange.

DIMINUTIVE SCHOONER.

Lena L Puts Into Port Very Much in Distress.

The diminutive American schooner Lena L. Prelling master, arrived in port at 6:45 a. m. yesterday and anchored in the stragm with the report that she put in here in distress. She left Port Townsend on June 2d, and Freshwater Bay on June 9th, which makes her 42 days from the last port. She comes in ballast and with the news that she was bound for some place in Mexico to do trading. Upon entering port she had besides ballast, only a lot of firewood and ship's stores. The sick man was quite well again and on deck. Besides the captain, she has only three men to her crew. The Lena L. is painted a lead color and when it is dark she cannot be seen very well. Probably as soon as the sick man is well again, the Lena L. will set out for Mexico and if she takes in proportion, as long as she did getting here from Freshwater Bay, she will have need to take on an additional supply of stores.

Machinery From England.

By the Alameda yesterday morning, there arrived three steam plows with boilers and engines, consigned to the new Oahu plantation. The machinery is from Fowler & Son, Leeds, England, from which place it was shipped to Germany and then taken to Sydney by a German steamer. The Alameda hauled alongside to take the machinery aboard and then brought it to Honolulu. Men were busily engaged yesterday and last night in the work of discharging it.

WARSHIP COULD.

The Japanese training ship Hiei left San Francisco July 7th for Honolulu.

The cruiser Philadelphia will be thrown open to the teachers Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock.

A case of measles was reported on board the Mariposa when she arrived at Apia on her last trip to the Colonies.

The Hawaiian bark R. P. Rithet sailed from San Francisco for this port July 11th. She has a full cargo of general merchandise.

The James Makee came in at an early hour yesterday morning with a full load of sugar. News was brought by Purser Christian to the effect that police officers were still searching the island for Kaili.

The American ship Benj. F. Packard arrived in New York on July 12th, 102 days from this port. She sailed on April 1st, with 54,418 bags of sugar, weighing 3,351 tons, and valued at \$199,331. The Semantha, which left 11 days before, and the E. B. Sutton, which left six days before the Packard, had not been heard of.

TACOMA, July 9.—Nothing further of a definite nature has been learned of the supposed loss of the four-masted iron ship Glenorchy, Captain Barron. The wreckage picked up by the Indians at Woody Point points to a total loss of the vessel, probably with all on board. The Glenorchy last loaded lumber at Port Blakely in December, which was safely carried to Port Pirie, Australia. Shippers state they thought the Glenorchy had been berthed for the United Kingdom from Port Pirie, but the evidence of wreckage shows she must have received a change of orders and put back for a return voyage to the Sound. There is absolutely nothing to be learned concerning officers and crew.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
 2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
 3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
 4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
 5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.
 6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
 7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
 8. Because it produces no bad results.
 9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
 10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.
- The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 20.
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Lahaina.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdette, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, from Hawaii ports.
Wednesday, July 21.
Am schr. Lena L. Prelling, from Freshwater Bay in distress.
O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from the Colonies.
H. B. M. S. Penguin, Field, from Sydney on cable sounding cruise.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Thursday, July 22.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 20.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii.
Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Hanamaulu.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco.
Wednesday, July 21.
Stmr. Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.
Thursday, July 22.
O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kilauea, Kailihwai and Hanalei.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Haw. bark Iolani, McClure, for Hong Kong, with remainder of cargo of oil from New York.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Olowalu, Laupahoehoe, Honohina, Hakalau, Honomu, Pohakumanu, Pepeekeo, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, July 20.—Mrs. L. F. Alvarez, Miss A. Arnold, A. M. Atherton, Rev. A. J. Bell, T. H. Benton, H. K. Beuzemaker, J. Beuzemaker, Mrs. Joseph Bronbant and child, Miss Nettie L. Campbell, W. G. Cooke, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, Mrs. A. Dunn and two children, Miss J. Donavan, Miss M. Hendley, Miss Jennie Eastman, D. A. Fox, E. A. Gardner, Alex. Garvie, Dr. Herbert, Mrs. Theo. Hoffman, M. Jacobs, Wm. Loutsson, J. D. McInerney, D. L. Naone, W. C. Peacock, C. F. Peterson, Francis Slansky, Mrs. M. E. Smith and child, R. D. Walbridge, C. L. Wight, A. A. Wilder, Watson Wyman, Miss B. Hundley, Miss M. F. Rowe, J. L. White and 30 in steerage.
From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, July 22.—Mrs. H. P. Hugas and six on deck.
From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, July 22.—Captain Bruhn, Mrs. Hendrickson and 12 on deck.

DEPARTURES.

Per stmr. Kinau, for Maui and Hawaii ports.—Volcano: M. Wallis and wife, G. Pollitz, Dr. E. S. Warner, H. Y. Stillman, Lars Anderson and wife, J. K. Farley. Hilo and way ports: Mrs. L. A. Like, Mary Naillma, Bro. Alfred, Bro. Thomas, C. B. Dwight, T. R. Keyworth, Bro. Mark, W. R. Castle, Miss Sobey, Miss E. M. Harmon, Miss Billings, Mrs. Mead, Geo. De la Vergne, Judge Frear, M. Roberts, T. Masuda, W. Smith, A. B. Wood, M. C. Mott-Smith, J. W. Bell and daughter, Mrs. J. N. Bell, Miss M. Nape, Archie Kana, H. S. Hagerup, Miss Lizzie Dickson, Mrs. Nakuina, G. S. Waggoner and wife, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Chas. S. Lewis, Miss Moku, Master Moku, Geo. Mead and wife, Miss E. Castle, Miss Cowles, C. E. Moore and wife, R. Rycroft, F. W. Thrum, Rev. A. F. Swing and wife, Maud Anin, Mrs. Geo. Sea, Bro. Charles, Bro. Matthias, Mrs. Capt. Freeman and two children, Y. Mevee, Akaka, Mrs. H. Meek and child, and 25 on deck.
For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 20.—H. P. Baldwin and family, Mrs. C. B. Damon, M. Decker, M. G. Beckwith, Mrs. Miss. Mrs. Weed and daughter, J. Guild, C. P. Wells, L. Achoy, G. G. Seong, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Wm. Savage, Miss Bailey, Miss Osimi, Grace Colburn, Father Francis, O. Unna.
For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, July 20.—Mrs. C. B. Makee, Miss B. Hundley, S. N. Hundley, C. von Hamm, Miss A. Blackstadt, W. H. Johnson, Miss Stella Love, J. W. Givvin, Miss Emma Mossman, Miss Smith, A. Tibbs, George Wessels and wife and A. H. Smith.
For Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, July 20.—Dr. and Mrs. Carter and family, Mrs. J. Ena and Mrs. J. Kaee.
For Hamakua, per stmr. Noeau, July 20.—Mrs. L. de L. Ward, Miss Rickard, Charles Noley, Jr., and wife.
For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, July 22. Miss Goldsmith, C. D. Chase, H. A. Baldwin and bride, W. E. Brown and wife, F. Loehn, Miss F. Manson, Professor Wasson, Miss M. M. Alexander, O. St. J. Gilbert, Miss A. O'Brien, Miss C. L. Collins, Captain Soule and wife, William Easlee, E. H. Cant, J. A. Johnson, G. Schuman, Mrs. E. Lindemann, Master Reidell, Miss Astell, R. A. Cooke, G. P. Cooke, William Lorentzen, F. C. Smith, Miss G. Dicker, D. L. Eiger, Capt. M. N. Sanders, W. H. Pain, C. M. V. Forster, Mr. S. B. Sharpe, J. Grace, F. L. Walton, Ellis Mills and wife, H. Kellner, G. Copeland, G. W. Reed, F. E. Fernandez and wife, L. Lederer, P. H. Foster, and two children, Mrs. E. Patten, Mr. Child, I. Grady, B. Viera, wife and child, M. Souther and J. Martin.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, July 29, 1897, for the construction of a New Road from Pahoa in Puna.
Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and at the Hilo Telephone office.
The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 20, 1897. 1883-3t

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day changed the location of the Government Pound in the District of North Kohala, Hawaii, from Honomakau to Honopu, North Kohala, Hawaii.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Honolulu, July 19, 1882-3t

CHARLES H. PULAA, ESQ., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 16, 1897. 1882-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction:
Lease of 744 acres of Land in Honokaa, Hamakua, extending from sea shore to about two miles above the same.
This land is now under lease to the Honokaa Sugar Company, expiring on October 1, 1898.
Term of Lease: 21 years from October 1st, 1898. Upset rental, \$2776.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.
For plan of Land, or further particulars, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.
J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Honolulu, July 12, 1897. 1881-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, July 24th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at public auction, under special conditions of payments and improvements, 5 lots in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

Lot.	Acres.	Upset Price.
11	89.50	\$492.25
12	96.90	484.50
14	99.20	548.90

Lot.	Acres.	Upset Price.
3	28.00	42.00
4	24.00	72.00

Purchasers must have qualifications and make declaration as required under Land Act.
Full particulars as to the above may be had on application at office of E. D. BALDWIN, Hilo, or at Public Lands Office, Honolulu. J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
July 7, 1897. 1880-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 13 lots in Awini, Hamakua District, Hawaii, may be applied for under special terms of payments and improvement, after this date and until Saturday, July 24th.
Any of these lots not applied for under special conditions, before July 24th, will on or after that date be open for application as right of purchase leases or cash freeholds.
For further particulars, apply to CHARLES WILLIAMS, Honokaa, Hamakua, or at the Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.
J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
July 9, 1897. 1880-td

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

The Assessors of the Republic of Hawaii hereby give notice that their offices will be open from the first to the thirty-first day of August, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) and on Saturdays until 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the gains, profits and incomes of all persons and corporations required by law to render the same.
Your attention is called to Act 65 of the Session Laws of 1896, and especially to the following section of said Act:
Section 5. It shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than fifteen hundred dollars for the taxable year from all sources, computed on the basis herein

prescribed, and of all corporations made liable to income tax, to make and render a list or return, between the first and thirty-first days of August in each year, in such form and manner as may be directed by the Minister of Finance, to the Assessor of the Division in which such persons or corporation reside, locate or does business of the amount of their or its income, gains and profits as aforesaid; and all guardians, trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return as aforesaid, to the Assessor of the Division in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity reside or does business, of the amount of income, gains and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having an income of fifteen hundred dollars or if a less amount are not required to make such report; and the Assessor shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party or of the President, Vice-President or Manager of the corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, of the Resident Manager or Agent of the corporation rendering it. And if any person or the President, Vice-President or Manager of any corporation, or in the case of foreign corporations, the Resident Manager or Agent shall refuse or neglect to render such return within the time required as aforesaid, or whenever any person or corporation who is required to deliver such return of income fails to do so at the time required, or delivers any return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement, it shall be lawful for the Assessor to summon such person, President, Vice-President, Manager, Resident Manager or Agent of or any person having possession, custody or care of books of account containing entries relating to the business of such person or corporation, or any other person he may deem proper, wherever residing or found, to appear before him and produce such books, at a time and place named in the summons, and to give testimony or answer interrogation under oath, respecting any objects liable to tax or the returns thereof.
JONATHAN SHAW,
Assessor, First Division.
C. H. DICKEY,
Assessor, Second Division.
H. C. AUSTIN,
Assessor, Third Division.
J. K. FARLEY,
Assessor, Fourth Division.

Approved:

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Finance, ad Interim.
1879-7t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.
John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels vs. A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus.
The Republic of Hawaii: To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:
You are commanded to summon A. G. Hawes and George Lycurgus defendants in case they shall file written answer within 20 days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock a.m. to show cause why the claim of John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition.
And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.
Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit [Seal.] Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 19th day of June 1897.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.
1876-3m

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST

Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of John H. Paty, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.
The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to E. A. Mott-Smith having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, August 13, A.D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Honolulu, July 13, 1897.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS,
1881-3tF Clerk.

CIRCUIT COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT

of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, H. L. deceased.
On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Father Andrew and John Kaahine, Executors with will annexed of the Estate of Philip Joaquin, late of Lahaina, Maui, deceased, wherein they ask to be allowed \$2,984.60, and charge themselves with \$2,627.80, and ask that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and dis-

charging them and their surties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Tuesday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the said Justice at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.
Dated Waialuku, H. I., this 10th day of July, 1897.
G. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk, Circuit Court, Second Circuit.
1881-3tF

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Application having been made to me by Mr. C. W. Booth, for the settlement of the boundaries of the land of Pokahakalawa, Kailhi, Kona, Oahu, notice is hereby given that a hearing will be granted, at the office of the Government Survey, Kapuwaia Building, on MONDAY, August 16, 1897, at 1:30 p.m. All persons interested in said boundaries are notified to be present.
FRANK S. DODGE,
Commissioner of Boundaries for the First Judicial Circuit. 1883-3tF

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued by the Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, in the partition suit entitled Maria Ena and others versus Lot K. Lane, heirs at law of the late Mary Lane, deceased, the undersigned, as Commissioner in said cause, will sell at public auction on MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the mauka entrance to the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, all of the following described lands, namely:
1. R. P. 5304 of L. C. A. 10,389 to Nuhli, situate in Kealia 2, South Kona, Hawaii, containing 4.25 acres, more or less.
2. R. P. 7038 of L. C. A. 6fr. to Waa, situate in Walaala, Waikiki, Honolulu, Oahu, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.
3. R. P. 876 of L. C. A. 2699 to We-wehe for Keaweunahala, situate in Kawaloa, Wailua, Oahu, 6 apapas, containing six acres, more or less.
4. Apana 2 of L. C. A. 7722 to Hoakala in Ukoa, Kawaloa, Wailua, Oahu, containing 26-100 of an acre, more or less.
5. Also the undivided interest of said Lane heirs in and to the Ahupuaa of Waimae, Koolauloa, Island of Oahu, containing 400 acres, more or less.
Deeds will be at the expense of purchasers; terms, cash, in U. S. gold.
For further particulars, apply to HENRY SMITH,
Commissioner, at the Judiciary Building, Honolulu.
1882-td

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LANDS

SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF LAHAINA, ISLAND OF MAUI.
Pursuant to a decree made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 14th day of July, 1897, in a cause entitled Claus Spreckels & Co. and Cecil Brown, Administrators with the will annexed of the estate of Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, versus Kia Nahaolelua and E. K. Nahaolelua, foreclosure proceedings, notice is hereby given that the property herein described will be sold at public auction at the salesroom of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on FRIDAY, August 13th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. The said sale subject to confirmation by the said Circuit Court.
PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.
1. Land at Pakaloa, Lahaina, containing 1 ruda 5 rods, and described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent number 5706, Kuleana Helu 373 to S. Laahili, and conveyed by Laahili to P. Nahaolelua, by deed dated April 2, 1872, of record in book 34, page 383, to which patent reference is hereby made for better descriptions;
2. Also that land at Puako, Lahaina, containing three perka, and described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent number 5646, Kuleana Helu 6325 to M. Kikanoonohi, and also being the same premises described in deed of T. W. Everett and E. P. Bond, Administrators of John Richardson to P. Nahaolelua, dated September 15th, 1860, of record March 28th, 1887, book—page—, to which deed and Royal Patent reference is hereby made for better descriptions;
3. Also that land at Pakala, Lahaina, described by metes and bounds in Royal Patent 1134, Kuleana Helu 476 to Pika, and being the same premises conveyed to P. Nahaolelua by Kuana (k) and Haaloa (w) his wife, by deed dated September 12th, 1872, of record in book 39, page 311;
4. Also all buildings on each and all said above granted parcels of land.
The property will be sold by parcels. Terms cash, in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further information and full particulars of the above property, apply at the office of Kinney & Bailou, Fort Street.
Honolulu, July 19, 1897.
JAMES A. THOMPSON,
1882-8t Commissioner.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

The Bark "EDWARD MAY," will sail from New York for Honolulu, ON OR ABOUT JULY 15TH
For further particulars address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass., or C. BREWER & CO., (Ltd.), Honolulu Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kailua and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.
LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	July 30	Friday	Oct. 22
Tuesday	Aug. 10	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Friday	Aug. 20	Friday	Nov. 13
Tuesday	Aug. 31	Friday	Nov. 23
Friday	Sep. 10	Friday	Dec. 3
Tuesday	Sep. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 14
Friday	Oct. 1	Thursday	Dec. 23
Tuesday	Oct. 12		

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kailua the same day; Makana, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	July 27	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	Aug. 17	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	Aug. 27	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	Sep. 7	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	Sep. 17	Friday	Dec. 10
Tuesday	Sep. 28	Tuesday	Dec. 21
Friday	Oct. 8	Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.
The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.
No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.
This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.
This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.
C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

ARRIVE LEAVE

From San Francisco For San Francisco or Vancouver— or Vancouver—

Moana	July 29	Miowera	July 24
Doric	Aug. 3	Belgie	July 27
China	Aug. 12	Australia	July 28
Miowera	Aug. 16	Aorangi	Aug. 6
Australia	Aug. 17	Coptic	Aug. 15
Alameda	Aug. 26	Mariposa	Aug. 19
Aorangi	Aug. 31	R. Janeiro	Aug. 24
Peru	Aug. 31	Australia	Aug. 25
Coptic	Sept. 9	Warrimoo	Sept. 3
Australia	Sept. 14	Peking	Sept. 14
Mariposa	Sept. 23	Moana	Sept. 16
Warrimoo	Sept. 28	Australia	Sept. 22
Gaelic	Sept. 28	Doric	Sept. 24
Peking	Sept. 29	Miowera	Oct. 1
Australia	Oct. 12	Belgie	Oct. 12
Moana	Oct. 21	Alameda	Oct. 14
Miowera	Oct. 26	Australia	Oct. 20
China	Oct. 28	Peru	Oct. 22
Belgie	Nov. 6	Aorangi	Oct. 29
Australia	Nov. 9	R. Janeiro	Nov. 9
Alameda	Nov. 18	Mariposa	Nov. 11
Aorangi	Nov. 23	Australia	Nov. 17
Coptic	Nov. 26	Gaelic	Nov. 19
R. Janeiro	Dec. 4	Warrimoo	Nov. 26
Agstalia	Dec. 7	Moana	Dec. 9
Mariposa	Dec. 16	Doric	Dec. 10
Warrimoo	Dec. 21	Australia	Dec. 15
Peking	Dec. 25	China	Dec. 19
		Miowera	Dec. 24

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

ESTATE OF JOHANN F. DREWES.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in the will of the late Johann F. Drewes, I will sell at public auction on Friday, July 30, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, Honolulu, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of land situated on King street, opposite the Catholic Cemetery, and described as follows:
No. 9. Commencing at stake at south east corner of lot No. 8 and running south 79 deg., 15 min. east, 1 chain 34 8-12 feet, along makai road leading to Walkiki, to stake; thence north 24 deg. east, 2 chains, 23 5-12 feet, to stake beside George Bush's western wall and southeast corner of lot No. 10, 1 chain 8 3-12 feet mauka of south-west corner of G. Bush's place; thence north 79 deg., 15 min. west 1 chain 34 8-12 feet to stake at southeast corner of lot No. 11; thence south 24 deg west 2 chains 23